The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,318—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

SHIPPING.

...SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...RAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...E, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
...HAY	2863	...00	W. M. Robbie.	7th April
...IE	5032	3000	G. F. Gates	14th ,,
...BET	5334	550	C. Fraser	21st ,,
...CCAN	3429	550	J. R. Chapman.	28th ,,
...NETIA	3736	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
...YDE	4160	500	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
...A	2069	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
...US	3462	600	S. D. Shannard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
...HARA	2933	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
...DRA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
...BAR	2824	450	R. G. Murray.	13th ,,
...RONA	3018	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
...RAT	3442	500	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

...unch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, ...m, on the day of sailing.

...engers are booked through ...EN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, A, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, ...ARE, ...MARSEILLES, by every ...ion. The Steamers marked L proceeded direct to Lon...don calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ... Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ... Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	...00 500	E. Ashdown	...7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued to K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back available for ...sion for nine months ... To Galle and back (available for two months) ... To Penang or Singapore and back do.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
	600	375
	150	75
	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, ...their comfort with Italian gov...ernment, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st ...of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, and OCCASIONALLY SUEZ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ... £ 50	Including	I Class ... £ 50	including
II do. ... 30	Wine.	II do. ... 35	Wine.
III do. ... 16	Without food.	III do. ... 16	Without food.

Children under 7 years, free of charge.
Children under 12 years, half rate.
Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent known in the Hamburg trade, without any charge for the passage rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay for

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April,			
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May,			
Passengers and baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Limbor between ... and 11 a.m.			
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.			
From Genoa,	Class Calais	Route	R 80 Brigston Route R 80
,,	I do.	do.	... 150 do. ... 150
From Naples	I do.	do.	... 115 do. ... 130
,,	II do.	do.	... 105 do. ... 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Esplanade Circus, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

...STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zanchi	1,769	400	3rd April.
s. s. DALMATIA	G. Zanchi	1,767	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marsenig	2,291	400	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mazzurich	3,500	800	8th June.

Issues of Provisions, Beer, Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	400	280	140
To Ancona via Port Said	315	205	105
To Port Said	250	175	87
To Suez	240	170	85
To Aden	240	170	85

	0	12
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	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. Mazzurich, 3,500 tons, 800-horse power, to sail on the 3rd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company of Trieste & Venice.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circus, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE, ... expected to sail on the 8th April.
ORION, ... do. do. 8th May.
ORION, ... do. do. 8th June.

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from MARSEILLES to BRINDISI via Canal to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. B. Lloyd's, S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL ...	W. Brand.	2,700	400	about 12th April.
MERTON HALL ...	C. Veitch	4,100	500	,, 27th ,,
WILLOW HALL ...	C. Veitch	2,700	400	,, 17th May.
EYDAL HALL ...	C. Lloyd.	2,700	400	,, 17th June.
SPEKE HALL ...	W. Brand.	2,700	400	,, 14th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms for through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

"INCH" LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new S.S. INCHRHONA, 3,300 tons, 100 A.1, 1,300 H.P.E., sailing from Bombay on or before the 18th April, will have room for a few FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. Gentlemen preferred, as no ladies are carried.

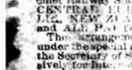
This Steamer's cabins and state-rooms are airy, well ventilated, and all on the upper-deck.

Rs. 350

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,



available for one or more persons passing by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHILI, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for Intercontinental Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have the exclusive right to issue through passenger tickets, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8 Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tours and Excursion system, established 1841.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce another SPECIAL EXCURSION ... AT REDUCED RATES to NASIK, ... AHMEDNUGGUR, AURUNGABAD, ELLORA, ... FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave BOMBAY (Boree ... GOOD FRIDAY, April 7th, at 7-30 A.M. ... returning on MONDAY, April 10th, at 7-45 A.M. ... Dinner, Tiffin, &c.

... of particulars may be obtained at the ... COOK'S OFFICE, 8, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,905 tons, Captain A. Hay, ... sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay of forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany for warding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882 Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MURRAY, 2,408 tons, will SAIL hence for MARSEILLES on or about 8th proximo.

The s.s. CLAN LAMONT, 2,091 tons will SAIL hence for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th proximo.

Passage money to Marseilles ... Rs. 400
,, ,, to Liverpool ... ,, 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1882. Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HALL LINE Steamer "SPEKE HALL," Captain W. Brand, will sail positively on 12th April for Liverpool. There are only a few berths now vacant. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and Telegrams received and forwarded free of charge. Regulating Names and Addresses, telegraphed at cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS.
Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY. Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts. ...	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints ...	,,	5 4
Do. Pts ...	,,	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLES Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,,	250 4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,,	100 1	12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,,	250 4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ... ,,	100 2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ... ,,	250 4	8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ... ,,	100 2	0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ... ,,	100 2	4
	250 3	4
	100 3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and its country launch; on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 10 PER CENT. is allowed on ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

WILL BE READY ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1882,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The April number of the Indian Travellers Guide contains the following:—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs by G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khanguon State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nuinatico to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Colercon, and back
Madura to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arcoum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
G. I. P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Cis-Sutlej States Railway
Delhi to Mooltan
Mooltan to Mozufferghur, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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"THE CALCUTTA REVIEW"
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THE CONVENT.
GIBRALTAR, January 5th, 1882.

DEAR MR. SMITH,
Your proposed work will be one of the greatest value, and of deep interest to all who knew the writers, and the India of their day.
I shall be most happy to subscribe to it, and I will advise the Gibraltar Library to do so, or to order a copy if their rules forbid anti-payment.
Believe me, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
THOMAS SMITH, ESQ.
City Press, No. 12, Bentinck-street, Calcutta.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dress maker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the management of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.

MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS made to order upon the shortest notice.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.

HATS BONNETS trimmed in any fashion.

Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have been awarded.

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES

AT EXHIBITIONS IN

INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices.		
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	Rs.	3	4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,,	8	0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	,,	3	4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,,	8	0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	,,	3	4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	,,	1	14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	,,	2	8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, ... broken leaf	per lb	,,	0	12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS. AMERICAN ORGANS. HARMONIUMS.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S "JERSEY SUITS AND COSTUMES."

HOAR & Co. have a Choice Stock of these NATIONAL and COMFORTABLE DRESSES.

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Jersy, Drawer, and Cap, complete, in medium or stout Navy. Blue or BLACK VELVETEEN	8 0 to 10 8	Jersey, Kilt, and Cap, complete in Black or Navy Blue WORSTED	9 0 to 12 0
Jersey Sailor Suits ... ... Man O'War	8 8 to 11 8	Navy Blue, Trimmed Pomegranite, very handsome	10 0 to 12 8

INVALUABLE FOR THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

HOAR & CO., THE OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORBES STREET AND MEADOW STREET, FORT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On the co-operative system and at ready-money rates.
BRANCH—Opposite the Crawford Market.

ICE, OYSTERS, POMFRETS, PRAWNS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE always fresh.

BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

NORMANDY BUTTER, elephant-brand.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland.

SEND FOR CURRENT PRICE LIST.

W. J. ESSAI.

DUNNETT AND CO., SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.

Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband ... ... Rs. 18 to 20 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits ... ... Rs. 12 to 14 0

WHIPS.

Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... ... from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection ... from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock ... ... from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row. POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.

Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.

CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.

With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

THE ... MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICES of the Company have been REMOVED to No. 33, Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, MORLEY HALL INSTITUTE, Colaba, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the MANGOE-FRUIT of the trees growing in the compound, numbering about 40, for the five years commencing 1st January, 1883.

Tenders to be sealed and addressed to Honorary Secretary, Morley Hall Institute, Colaba.

EASTER CARDS.

A LARGE and varied selection to choose from, each from As. 6 to Rs. 5.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Gauge System. For particulars and prices apply to GODFLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, I. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

LADIES' SHOES,

FOR DRESS, HOUSE, OR EVENING WEAR.

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs.	a.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11	0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads	10	8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or colour-ed beads	10	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8	8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes ...	7	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10	8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9	8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow ...	5	8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.		
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes ...	12	8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered colour-ed toes	6	8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep; exceedingly stylish and elegant ...	16	0
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.		
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13	8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles	

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above rate.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year. *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of April, a ground-floor of a Bungalow occupied by Capt. Clerk, situated in Middle Colaba, rent Rs. 100 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Establishment { ESTABLISHED 1851 } [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will find in this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, DRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

...e announcements may be in English or in any NATIVE LANGUAGES.

...tvantages which Railway Stations present ... of bringing intimations of all kinds ... public have been demonstrated in Eng... extensive use which is made by ..., of every station, great and small, along ... the United Kingdom.

... COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES ..., MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others ... force their business on the notice of ... alike value the privilege of *Railway ...tising.*

... reason why the privilege should not ...ly valuable to Advertisers in India. ...e great and increasing number of Na... Passengers on the two trunk lines of ..., Native Merchants, Traders, &c., ...y have the privilege of advertising in ...guage, would find the publication of ...ments at Railway Station an infalli... extending their business.

... select the Stations, at which they ...ds posted, and may advertise for ... may be agreed on. The charges ... an extremely *moderate scale* to ... to make a liberal use of the ... of making announcements

... taste of Advertisers ... charges in ENGLISH or ...AGES at the *Bombay* ...pplication.

... long and 2 feet broad ...dditional square foot

...say 4 square feet ...heir business ad... ...assengers on one ...bly expenditure ...tations or more ...per cent.; on ... cent. ...*bay Gazette* ...ssee to the ... In the ...ls will be ...nd risk of ...riods. ...e Manager ...part Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Horaby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S
HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agre able during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts,
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 37 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Crauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoser (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling	„ 23 0	
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubesheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUBILLE MACAN MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulman	„ 20 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAN, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreile	„ 15 0	
Chateau La Hogarce	„ 26 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ ..	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Valmeertin	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
Fromy & Rozet's Cognac *** stars	Rs. 23 0	
G. Renard & Co. ** stars	„ 22 0	
Ad. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 25 0	
F. Desmarais & Co.'s *** stars	„ 26 0	
Fromy & Rozet's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 31 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 38
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE	„ 5 0	36
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	39
SONDES CRO EXPORT BEER	„ 6 0	39
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 13 0	..
Finest Monthuh	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (the Highland)	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 36 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kunnel (a delicious after-dinner digester)	„ 32 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 38 0	..
Salicyl Acid Lemonade per doz. pints	..	„ 15 0
Finest Italian Olive Oil	„ 12 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk per doz. tins	„ 5 0	to 6 0
Italian Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	„ 1 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS:—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

	Rs. as.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel	0 12
Do. Head Lamps	4 0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel	1 8
Door Springs	1 0
Corkscrews from annas 12 to	1 8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet	4 0
Letter Locks from Re. 1 to	2 0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated	4 0
Pencils, Copying Ink	1 0
Picture Wire	0 6
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew	1 0
Tooth-picks, perfumed in boxes	0 2
Fifteen Puzzles	0 12
Whistles from annas 8 to	1 8
Wire Sponge Baskets	0 8
Watch-keys, adjustable	1 0
Folding Tables from Rs. 6 to 12	0
Novelty Tools	0 12
Bottle Locks, Nickel	4 8
&c., &c., &c.	

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively, Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, [illegible] RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from 75 Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... „ 18 Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match ...	... „ 30
Cambric Costumes „ „ „ ...	... „ 20
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... „ 18
Warm Oxford Jackets	... „ 15
Long Sealskin Jackets	... „ 75
Travelling Hat (to match)	... „ 7
Warm Ulsters	... „ 15
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... „ 25
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... „ 8
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... „ 5
Warm Petticoats	... „ 8

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

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2 inches depth of hold, and 201 tons gross register, will be
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The engines have been removed from the vessel and are
not included in the sale, the boilers remain in the vessel,
but are sold under the condition that they also be removed
by the purchaser and broken up.
The vessel will be sold with all masts and spars, anchors
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in Bombay Harbour, where she can be inspected by
intending purchasers.
The person to whom the vessel is knocked down will be
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effecting which the deposit money will be forfeited and the
sale cancelled.
The vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser
from the day of sale.
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Superintendent of Marine, Western Division.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 31st March, 1882.

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A PARCEL of the following EXTRA HIGHLY
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ATKINSON'S White rose scented Soaps ... Rs. 4
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The removal of the salt will be subject to the payment
of the full current British excise rate for the time being
and to the customary rebate on respecting the removal
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and Damaun.
TENDERS will be received for any quantities of salt
required at the above rate; such tenders should be present-
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charge headquarter office, Secretariat, Pombay, or in the
case of Goa salt to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue,
Goa, or in the case of Damaun salt to the Assistant Col-
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specified below :—
Sirdar Jun of Goa, Panjim, Goa District.
Sirdar Kurkun of Bardez, Pilarne, Goa district.
Sirdar Kurkun of Salsette, Chinchinim, Goa district
Sirdar Kurkun of Damaun, Kunta.
Tenderers should mention in their tenders the period
within which they will remove the salt tendered for; but
no period must not exceed one month from date of
acceptance of tender.
On the accept of a tender being accepted the tenderer
will be required before the order and permit for the issue
of salt to deposit with the Sarkarkun in charge
of the stores from which salt is to be removed, an amount
equal to the price of the salt applied for, to enable him in his
discretion to make further additional advances to
Government against the salt to be removed and
all duties which the salt may become liable.
W. POTTINGER,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

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On and Off Duty ; by S. P. Oliver	8 12
Philosophy of Self-Consciousness ; by P.F. Fitzgerald	3 12
Prairie and Forest ; a Guide the Field Sports of North America ; by P. Gillmore	4 12
Schiller ; by J. Sime (Foreign Classics)	1 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Aurore ; by C. Joliet	2 0
Janoff ; by A. L. Wolowski	2 0
La Jeunesse D'un Decespere ; by H. Riviere ...	2 4
Le Pere Victor ; by E. Muller	2 0
L'Inconnue ; by E. Texier	2 4
L'Ombra ; by A. Gennevraye	2 4
Les Confections de Miss Fanny ; by V. Vernier	3 4
La Fin du Marquisat d'aurel ; par H. de la Madeleine	1 0
Les Bords Perdus ; par H. de la Madeleine	1 0
Les Vingt Hint Jours D'Anais ; par G. Cludin ...	2 0
L'Homme Qui Tue ; par H. LaFontaine ...	2 4
Qui en Sont	2 4
Sous Five ; par L. Depret	1 4
Une Pas fon Fatale ; par G. Jeannerett ...	1 4
Zingara ; par C. Deslys	1 0

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadows-street. POONA : East-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR CLEVELAND'S PLANTS for Sale. On view at roach Candy from 2 to 3-30 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April. Prices marked on each plant.

A VACANCY in a small CHUMMERY in the Fort. Address "KOSMOS," care of this paper.

LONDON TIFFIN-ROOMS.—The best Ham and Tongue Sandwiches, 2 annas each ; Tea 3 cooked, 8 annas a plate.—Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

FOR SALE, a Chesnut Arab HORSE, rising 4, height 13-3. Paces, broken to single harness. Apply to PURVIS' AGENCY.

WANTED a Fox-terrier PUP (bitch) about 3 months old, of good pedigree. Apply to P., Victoria Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, C-spring Barouche and Single and Double English Harness at JAMES & Co., Kalbadevi, No. 9, next to Mr. Macropolo.

TO BE SOLD to-day at Victoria-road Mazagon. Household furniture, Mail-phaeton, Landeau, horses, &c., property of the Persian Consul-General.

CIGARS—DINDIGUL Havannahs No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2. A fragrant and free smoke. A trial order solicited.—HOWARD & Co. 30, Meadow Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Prime Hams, Bacon and Cheese at reduced price. Freshness guaranteed. To be had at HARTON & Co., Mandvi, Fort.

LADIES' GLOVES.—Just received Tan Calf and White Doeskin Evening Gloves, the New Gauntlet shape, Rs. 2-12 per pair nett.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' GLOVES.—Wash-leather for Riding the New Gauntlet shape, Rs. 2-4 per pair nett.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

TERAI HATS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S, just landed ; all sizes ; Best quality, Rs. 11-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' FELT HATS.—A large assortment to hand ; Latest Shapes, Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Gent. al Outfitters, Bombay.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the Superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. Music and Billiards every evening. The tram passes the door.

A LARGE stock of BOOTS and SHOES at moderate prices arrived by last Mail. HussanAlli Mulla Hakimjee, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

CANVAS FOR SALE.—Messrs. David Corsar and Son, Newcastle, sell Navy Canvas. Various quality, at ARDASEER BURJORJEE and Co., Armenian Lane.

WANTED to ADVANCE upon personal security to a good Gentleman, either native or European, who needs good appointment. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, owner going home, an English built pinnace and brown mare, with harness, etc. Price Rs. 650. Apply F. B., Waverly Hotel.

PHOSPHO, the Pioneer of non-alcoholic drinks, has been IMPROVED in FLAVOR and REDUCED in PRICE.—F. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a very sweet-toned sympathetic piano by Rose and Co. Cost Rs. 850. When new, price including stool, insulators, &c., Rs. 700. Apply F. B., Waverly Hotel.

JUST arrived, fifteen excellent PEGU PONIES for sale. To be seen at Parell-road Commission Stable, near Sir J. J. Hospital. FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE COLAH, Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER-STAMPS.—Ask for it and use only that manufactured by INDIA RUBBER STAMP Co. Six colours to select from. Bottles larger than usual : 8 annas each. Carefully address—28, Meadow St.

E. TAURINES, Photographer of Byculla, has REMOVED to 33, MEADOW-STREET. New Price-list sent on application.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 28 per doz. ; quarts Rs. 50 per doz. ; pints, Rs. 25 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY. Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 4, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado SHERRY, Rs. 28 per doz. ; Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 1 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, new and complete set of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, Rs. 200. Apply to "TRIPOD," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLANDS, Byculla.

TO LET, a desireable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, quite open to the westerly breeze, with a nice garden. Apply to GOWASJEE DADY LIMJEE, 31, Cumballa Hill.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID OAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Frame or Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona. Also very moderate fare.

GRUYERE, EDAM AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, per 16 oz. ENAMELS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO NIGHT, SATURDAY, APRIL 1,
GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
SHAKESPEARE'S BRILLIANT
TRAGEDY,
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO.. ... ... Herr Bandmann.
IAGO ... ... Mr. R. D. Ogden.
EMELIA ... ... Miss N. Ferguson.
DESDEMONA.. ... ... Miss L. Beaudet.

BEST OF CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.

A CARD.

In consequence of the flattering and enthusiastic reception the Bandsmann Combination has received at the hands of Press and Public, both Europeans and Natives, and the urgent request to prolong their stay, the management has decided to give four more performances before leaving for China by the P. & O. Mail, April 7.

MONDAY.
MACBETH.

Private Boxes, Rs. 16 ; Stalls, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Children, Soldiers, and H. M. Sailors, half-price.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO BE LET, for the monsoon months, two excellent ROOMS in Meadow-street furnished or unfurnished), suitable for office or sleeping apartments. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in Upper Colaba for the month of May. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Scott Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters.
11 bores damaged cotton.
3 do. rubbish do.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
ON SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, for the benefit of whom it may concern—
ex "Montgomery Station."
A box of native pottery.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
On account of the concerned—
A lot of musical instrumenta consisting of French horns, cornet, from bone violines, brass drum, helmets, fluke, &c. &c.
C S B—1-10—10 cases each 48 tins butter of 1 lb. each.
T S B—1-10—10 cases each 24 tins butter of 2 lbs. each.
Also the blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, of Captain Pilkington and G. E. Purvis, Esq., consisting of a handsome sideboard, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as cruet, pickle, and egg stands, waiters, cutlery, candlesticks, handsome furniture, such as pier, circular and loo tables and dressing tables, whatnots, sideboard, table kerosine lamps, handsome mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome glass, cornpole, set of drawers, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bath tubs, towel horse, photographs, photograph negatives, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.
1 handsome strong "Victoria" with remarkable coachbox, in very good order.
1 handsome strong black Arab horse quiet in harness and said to.
1 cart with calf giving 8 seers of milk daily.
1 India rubber tyre steel bycicle, 52 inches diameter, whole polished with a bell or alarm.
1 handsome fast trotting lady's riding Arab horse, very quiet.
1 handsome white country-bred pony, about 13 hands, goes in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome g as. fronted miniature brougham with a pair of grey Arab horses and harness complete.
1 handsome miniature victoria with pair of grey Arabs, under 14 hands, and assessed
1 pair of handsome fast trotting chesnut country bred ponies, quiet, 5 years old, believed to be sound, both go in single and double harness.
1 set of brass mounted Cawnpore made double pony harness.
1 handsome four-seated open carriage with a chesnut Arab mare and set of plated mounted harness.
1 strong mail-phaeton in very good order.

PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Gientry and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises in No. H. Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on MONDAY, the 17th and TUESDAY, the 18th April next, at 2-30 p.m. each day, on account of the consignees—
A large and splendid assortment of China and Japanese curiosities suitable for presentation to friends and relatives at home.
Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view.

ON THURSDAY the 20th April next, at 12 p. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Broa twood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab harness set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. Richardson, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale
C. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On or about the last week of April at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich engraved glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table with lapin, cues balls, &c., by Burroughes and Watts, a handsome English-built glass fronted miniature Brougham by "Thorn," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a handsome mounted double and single harness, &c. &c. &c. the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at their rooms in Apollo-street, all of well
pay Hill, with all its furniture and appurtenances standing in a compound of 1 rood 37 perches more than one acre, together with several other pieces of land partly under cultivations, situate in the Khona Valley, about half a mile from the house, containing about acres of land.
Particulars and condition of sale, title deeds and further description of the property may be seen by application to the Auctioneers.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
26 medium size real pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
NOTICE is hereby given that THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, at 2-30 p.m., at the premises of Lot No. 1, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described in one Lot and at the instance of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy Esq., the second mortgagee thereof subject to an indentures of first mortgage, bearing date the 29th January, 1879, and made between the first of Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, Esquire :—

Lot No. I.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohia Cross-lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, containing in the whole 1,000 square yards of Land Revenue to under No. 4016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 1 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohia Cross-lane.

Lot No. II.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohia Cross-lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4015, and assessed of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 30 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohia Cross-lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee-street, commonly called Kings Stores, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs under Nos. 612 and 1165, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohia Cross-lane.

Lot No. IV.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, and entered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 618, 619, and 620, Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west partly by the house of Lovji Nasserwanji Wadia, and partly by the said temple, on the north by the house of Fazal Rassain, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.
All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate as aforesaid, on the west side of the aforesaid row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Moosebhai and others, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Ladjee, and on the south by the house of Curseejee Sorabjee Vathajam Sett.
For further particulars as to what amount is due under the said first mortgage and as to the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. ANANDJI NANJI and HORMUSJEE, attorneys for the said second mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow-street, No. 4, Fort.
N.B.—The mortgagee Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esq., having under his deed of mortgage a power to sell the abovementioned properties, together or in lots, intending purchasers are hereby informed that on account of the properties being subject to the first mortgage aforesaid, it should become inconvenient or undesirable to sell the abovementioned properties in lots, they will be sold together THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next, at the hour and place above mentioned, or on the first following fine day.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
University Lecture, 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time).
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th :—Baghdad (s) from Bora ex Bay ; Burmah (s), Bussorah. Yesterday :—Adriatic, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Caryolito (s) and Indian Tower (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Coconada (s), R. C. and Kurrachee ; Poona (s), London.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Orion will be closed at the General Post-office to-day at 5 p.m. (Madras time.)

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Mr. Sergeant Atkinson's lecture this day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time.) Subject.—Land Tenures, Sridhan, Fyzandaree, &c.

EVENING SERVICE AT THE MALABAR HILL CHURCH.—We are requested to state that on and after next Sunday (2nd April) there will be evening services with sermon, in All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, at 5-30, and Holy Communion at 8 a.m. The 11-30 a.m services will be discontinued.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday intimated that he would take contested matters in chambers on Tuesday next, instead of on Friday as usual, as the court will be closed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday on account of the Easter holidays.

THE PARSEES IN KATHYWAR.—The *Broach Samachar* says that the Parsees of Kathywar are put to great inconvenience owing to there being no towers of silence in that province, and suggests that the Parsees of Bombay should lose no time in getting up a subscription to supply the want.

LECTURE.—Pundit Dayanund Saraswati Swami, the President-Founder of the Indian Arya Samajis, will deliver a public lecture in the Prarjnee Gowsajee Institute in the principles of the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, to-morrow (Sunday), the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m. precisely. The public are requested to attend.

THE COMMISSION IN THE HOLKAR LIBEL CASES.—On the application of Mr. Tenang, on behalf of the defendants in the Kolapoora libel cases and with the consent of the prosecution, Sir Charles Sargent yesterday made an order for the examination under commission of additional witnesses for the defendants whose names were not included in the previous order.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mazagon reclamation, on the bodies of Gajee, girl, aged about 7 or 8 years, and Dhondia Hajree, an infant aged one year, who were burnt to death in the jowree shed at which was on fire on the evening previous at the Mazagon reclamation. The jury found a verdict of accidental death by burning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepora, on the body of Bhickoo Mahadoo, aged thirteen years. Deceased, while driving a cart laden with bags of linseed on the Elphinstone-strand-road, overbalanced himself and fell from the pole of the cart, one of the wheels passing over his body. He died shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gouldas Tejal Hospital, on the body of Wirbai, woman, aged sixteen years. Deceased was subject to fits. On the day previous, while washing clothes in the Mombadevi tank, she was seized with a fit, and fell into the water. She was rescued and taken to hospital in an unconscious state, and died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CRICKET VS. POLO.—The *Bombay Samachar* says:—The parade-ground near the gymkhana pavilion was for a long time the principal cricketing-ground for native youths. Recently, however, the members of the Gymkhana have occupied a large slice of the ground for polo-playing. We understand that the native cricketers had represented the matter to the Polo Secretary, without, however, getting a satisfactory reply. They then sent a petition to the Governor of Bombay, who referred the matter to the Brigadier-General commanding the Bombay Division. The latter officer sent a reply, which the native cricketers have not found satisfactory, and they have again petitioned the Government.

ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.—Marian Vera Saloo, a native Christian cook employed by Mr. Twist, boilermaker in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and residing on the Parel-road, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dashboy Framjee of assaulting his mistress, Mrs. Twist. The prisoner, it appears, returned from the market drunk. Mrs. Twist remonstrated with him in regard to some bazaar articles, and he then told her to mind her business. She replied, "Mind your own business," when the prisoner caught her by the neck and gave her a blow on the forehead. He also struck her on the chest and side. She raised an alarm, on which her sister came up, and the prisoner ran away. He was pursued by Mrs. Twist's sister, arrested, and given into the custody of a policeman who was doing duty at the Bellasis-junction-road. He was sentenced to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

TWO LOADS OF THE LAW.—The *Englishman* writes.—With pleasant wit, does "W.E.H." describe the purpose that inspires his Muse, and no one will deny that the indictment is "laying it on thick." He has done into verse at once humorous and graceful, without sharing his regret that a permanent alliance cannot be arranged between Law and Poetry. Of these "leading cases, are all capital in their way, the "Devil among the Tailors" and a "Dream of Dark Women" being, perhaps, the best ; while in "The Doom of Khudabaksh," "W. E. H." gives ample proof that he is quite as capable of writing serious as humorous poetry. Besides being most amusing in themselves, "W. E. H.'s" verses are very clever as parodies of the style of "other great poets," from Chaucer to Longfellow. The vein struck by "W. E. H." in this little book is a fertile one, for the material which lies ready to the hand of the humorist in the records of even Indian law courts is inexhaustible. Let us hope that the reception given to his present effort may be such as to tempt him to continue his chronicle.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SIND VOLUNTEER RI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

The returns of the Bank of England telegraphed out last night, show that, with the reduced rate, the Bank has been getting an increased share of bills for discount. The amount of Bills discounted had increased by £1,600,000, and though the reserve of Bullion shows an increase of £100,000, that of Notes has diminished by £400,000. Consequently the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities had fallen from 46 per cent., at which it stood last week, to 43 per cent.

Stocks and Bar Silver are much the same as yesterday. 4 per cent. Rupee Paper seems a shade better, being quoted 84¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady. Sales 12,000 bales, and arrivals are reported unchanged. Broach Good, Good clause, April-May shipment, via Cape, is quoted 6¾.

At the American ports receipts are only 7,000 bales. Spots are now quoted 12½ and June futures 12·39.

Our Cotton Market here has not materially altered to-day. Prices are steady, but as it is mail day, not much business has been done.

EXCHANGE is very strong to-day, with an upward movement of 1-32 to 1-16. Money is very tight, and the Banks are far from being keen buyers. We quote current rates as follows :—

	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank	1s 8 9-32d.	1s. 8 15-32d.	1s. 8¼d.
	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits.....	1s. 8 19-32d.	1s. 8 25-32d.	
Documents....	1s. 8 21-32d.	1s. 8 27-32d.	
Francs	217½	219½.	

After the 15th April 1-32 lower can be done

There is a better feeling to-day in the market both for shares and Government Paper, and spinning shares are in some instances a little higher. Freights are steady. The s. s. Ashford and Shevington have accepted 32s. 6d. to fill up, but this is 1s. 3d. per ton under the current rate for cotton to Liverpool. The s. s. Speke Hall has to-day engaged some cotton for that port at 33s. The rate for sailing ships via the Cape is firm, and the County of Caithness has engaged a further 1,500 bales of cotton at 47s. 6d. Other quotations are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	765‡
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	150
National Bank of India	37,332	250	12½	2 do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	285
Spring-in-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New Issue	"	100	50	"	80
Allred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	580
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	815
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	920
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	460
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue) ..	400	500	150	..	540
Gokuldas Tejpal Co....	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,03xd
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,140
Jafter All Spinning Company	800	500	500	50	690
Jeevan Bhaidoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	965
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Madras United	750	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 40	1,050
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,420
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s.	253‡
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	905
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	980
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	672‡
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	328‡
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330‡
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,185
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	300	500	Rs. 36	55	675
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	60	850
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	90	1,000	1,000	100	465
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	{ 145‡ { 130‡
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	500	90	415
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	90
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s. Rs.	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	975
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	100
Wynaad Gold Mining Co.Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10xd.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dallam Tower, 1,336 tons, Captain M. Breen, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Mirza Fazaleh Khan (Persian Consul) as a passenger.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 780 tons, Captain G. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with Mrs. Carter, Master Carter, and 98 deck passengers, and the following cargo :—15,189 bags sugar, and 2 boxes specie.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Paul, three native gentlemen, and 120 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Delagoa Bay (21st Feb.), via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—His Excellency Visconde do Paco d'Arcos Governor-General of Goa wife and family, Lieut. Vianna and wife, Adecamp, Mr. J. C. Monteiro, Private Secretary, Mrs. Cuthbest, Mr. and Mrs. Jewras and family, Mr. Hartcastle, Bartrum, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Somerwelle, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Grant, and 44 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
30	Baghdad (s)	Dougherty	Delagoa Bay, Feb. 21.
31	Burmah (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, Mar. 17.
31	Adria (s).....	Raffin	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
31	Chrysolite (s)	Whitehouse.	Trieste and Venice.
	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	K. C. & Murrachee.
	Poona (s)	Orman	London, &c.
	Dallam Tower(s).	Breen	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer King Arthur, Doert, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Singapore, Merrello, to Genoa, &c.

The steamer Albuera, to Cochin and Europe, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 27 Brasher (s) ..... Harris ..... Rangoon. Mar. 17.
City of Khios (s). Thomas ..... Glasgow. Feb. 25.
Pemba (s) ..... Guy ..... Singapore, Mar. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 27.—Steamer Counsellor. Stein King Centric.
Barque Turgot.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11 Dragon, H. M.'s ss. Hutton, from Red Sea.
17 Arab, H. M.'s ss, Stopford, from Mussowa.
Mar. 4 Godavery, ss. Minier, from Mauritius.
8 Empress, R. Cyt. Caramagna, from Assab.
12 Woutan, ss. Pfeiffer, from Cardiff.
15 Turnhill, ss. Hitcham, from Rangoon.
15 Hungaria, ss. Sturli, from Bombay.
15 Carrisbrook, ss. Stonewhite, from Akyab.
15 Bride..., ss. Hutcheson, from Bombay.
..., ss. Adamson, from London.
..., ss. Hay, from London.
..., ss. Aitkinson, from Bombay.
..., ss. Tug, McPhail, from London.
..., Scott, from Mangalore.
..., ss. Arnott, from Bombay.
..., Maharethi, from Trieste.
..., Vigot, from Abokh.
..., Tindale, from Bassein.
..., Taitt, from Calcutta.
..., Holder, from London.
..., Baron, from Marseilles.
..., Pongherry, from Zanzibar.
..., Such, from Bombay.
..., Wis, from Bombay.
..., from London.
..., Awain, from Shanghai.
..., Wilkins, from Portsmouth.
..., ..., from Calcutta.
..., from Suez.
..., Bombay.
..., from Red-Sea.
..., om Calcutta.
..., Murrachee.
..., Abokh.
..., ... to F. O.,
..., PortSaid F. O.
..., Liverpool.
..., bay.
..., ..., to Assab.
..., magna, to Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—75 crates soda water empty bottles, Sallay ahomed Fazull ; 32 bales papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood ; 3 cases dye, Jaitha Dossa.
Clan Murray (s)—2 bales wall papers, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Rydal Hall (s)—2 hodgs. claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Albuera (s)—36 cases vinegar, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Gwalior (s)—41 cases needles, Volkart Brothers ; 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Kaiteur (s)—6 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Verona (s)—94 boxes silver bars (Rs. 2,72,400) and 80 boxes silver coins Rs. 2,25,000), the C. M. Bank ; 41 boxes silver bars and 6 boxes gold bars (Rs. 4,80,000), the French Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—31 packages papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 24 bales papers, C. Macdonald and Co.
Kashgar (s)—4 cases glassware Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.

FROM VENICE.

Verona (s) —40 barrels sulphur, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Verona (s)—100 boxes candles, Meiffre Neven and Co.
Singapore (s)—50 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—60 boxes brandy, Dalleebhoy Dadabhoy ; 189 boxes brandy, and 60 boxes liquar, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. G. Marshall—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—156 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Citadale—200 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co ; 2,125 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotam.
County of Dunfries—500 cwts myrabolams, Dewcurun Luckmedass ; 120 bales wool, Peraj Luckmedass ; 180 bales cotton, Sajunbhoy Deitoo ; 320 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Shevington (s)—2 cwts myrabolams, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 272 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Lismore (s)—800 cwts wheat and 801 cwts linseed, Dewjee Nanjee ; 100 bales cotton, Velljee Canjee ; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 80 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Runchordass ; 3,201 cwts linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Chodora (s)—200 cwts bones, Ally Mahamed Husson ; 19 bales cotton, A. Blaschleck and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Kessowjee Naik.
Ashford (s)—5621 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj ; 20 bales wool, Gordhundass Toolseedass ; 200 bales cotton, William Bellann Co ; 801 cwts wheat, Lallica Poonsey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co.
Benmuah (s)—[illegible] Shaikalay, Simpson, and Co ; 32 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 34 bales wool, Doongersee Beein ; 191 cwts wet date, M. Panchund and Co ; 110 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Sultana (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Speke Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee ; 100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Poona (s)—1 case shawls, Hajee Safoodeen Mohideen.
Julia David (s)—262 cwts horns, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo ; 22 cwts indigo, Currimbhoy Khuttoo ; 12½ cwts gambier, Wallace and Co ; 212½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithany ; 7 bales hides and skins, Bundally Esmail ; 15 bales hide, Bundally Murally ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 11 bales hides, Natha ; 6 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jumall.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombard (s)—14,031 cwts linseed and 1265½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Abyssinian—3,950 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schaldis (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 15 cwts bloodstone, C. Verrenner.

FOR HULL.

Regina (s)—3,999 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ben Voirlich (s)—50 bales cotton, A. Hascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Cathay (s)—258 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Austria (s)—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ben Voirlich (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Cathay (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s) —1,000 cwts wheat and 351 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co ; 1 case shawls, Tyebjee and Co.
Topaz (s)—100 cwts coir yarn, Dewar and Co.
Sestos (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spincer and Co ; 275 cwts raw seed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 15,128 cwts gingelly seed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Topaz (s)—1,823 cwts gingelly seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Singapore (s)—10 cwts long pepper and 14½ cwts galnuts, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Australia (s)—3 cwts cassia, H. Mahamed Ebram and M. Jaffer.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orion (s)—100 bales twis, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion (s)—47 bales cotton, Keshorchund Chowjeeah ; 59 bales twist, Dossa Keepah ; 21 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee 25 bales twist, Tho. Parell & and W. Co ; 100 bales twist, the New D. P. S. and W. Co ; 118 bales cotton, Jethia Runchore ; 25 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee Mithia.
Verona (s)—300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 1.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Khanbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and another vs. Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 29.

McCudden, Capt. 10th Bo. N. I., on duty, from Bombay.

MARCH 30.

McNeill, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.
Morris, Major, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Pemberton, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, from Lucknow.
Dyer, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Muschamp, Brgde Surg., on leave, from Peshawar.
Copland, Lieut.-Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Sialkot.
Ducat, Col., Dy. Judge Advocate, on leave, from Poona.
Ducat, Major, R. E., on leave, from Poona.
Wilkinson, Lieut., R. E. on leave from Bangalore.
M. Kinstry, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, from Saugor.

MARCH 31.

Rae, Capt. W. Yorkshire, on leave, from Nawshra.
Hatchell, Lieut. Col., Kings R. Rifles, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 31.

Chaplin, Lieut.-Col., 8th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Jacob, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Hepburn, Major, 28th Punjaub N. I., from leave, to Jhelym.
Morris, Major, 60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Bathurst Lieut., Durham L. I., on leave, to England.
Forster, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, to Deesa.
Collins, Lieut.-Col., E. Surrey, on duty, to Dinapore.
Blagrove Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Miller. Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Powell, Vet. Surg., on duty, to Umballa.
Sanford, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Quarter Master Genl., on duty, to Umballa.
Copland, Lieut.-Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., on leave, to England.
Hatchell, Lieut. Col., King's R. Rifles, on leave, to England.
Hancock, Major, Political Dept., from leave, to Kattywar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Commt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 31.

1. Regimental Order, para 6 of the 21st instant is cancelled.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

EXTRACT FROM DISTRICT ORDERS.

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL, A. CARNEGY,

Commanding the District, Bombay 31st March 1882.

The undermentioned Officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the new Secretariat, First Story, at 11 a. m. on Monday next the 3rd April 1882 for Examination in the Native Languages :—

Hindoostani—Major H. J. Kinsman, 6-10 R. A. ; Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, 2nd. Battn. East Yorkshire Regt ; Lieut. F. H. Sankey, Royal Monster Fusiliers (attached to 16 N. I) ; Lieut. W. A. Watson 1st Batt. Worcestershire Regt.
Persian Higher Standard.—Lieut. M. J. Slaughter, R. E.
Persian High. Proficiency—Lieut. E. Cox 14th N. I.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General' Office, Simla, March 22.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

19th B. L.—Lieut. S. D. Gordon, Sqn. Officer, to be Adjt., vice Young, promoted. Dated 15th Dec. 1881.
28th N. I.—Lieut. A. A. Lane, Wing Office, to be Adjt., vice Porter, vacated on promotion to Capt.
Lieut. G. Hearn, 1st Dragoon Guards, is qualified for the rank of Lieut.
Lieut. S. L. Cotton, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.
Surg.-Major W. W. Quinton is appointed to do duty at Dalhousie, during the ensuing season, vice Surg. H. J. Robbins, about to proceed to England on urgent private affairs.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending March 25, 1882.
Open 1,461 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,77,715	0	0
Merchandize.....	1,99,070	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	10,629	0	0
Total Rs....	3,87,414	0	0
Corresponding week last year, upon 1,461 miles ..... Total Rs.	3,45,618	0	0
Increase	41,796	0	0

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart ; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 29th January, 1882.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

A MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city ; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

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Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
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BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, Bombay, by 10-30 on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, Mahableshwar, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 30th March 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

LEWIS—March 27th, at Morar, Lisette, wife of Major T. L. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Arthur, late of the XIth North Devon Regiment.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	" 3rd	...	10h. 38·0m. p.m.
Last Quarter.....	" 11th	...	11h. 21·2m. a.m.
New Moon	" 18th	...	2h. 29·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 26th	...	11h. 47·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	1 All Fools' Day.	5 56·6	12 10	10m	4 9m
			10	26 a	4 7 a
Sun.	2 Palm Sunday.	5 55·6	13 10	51m	4 31m
			10	52 a	4 34 a
Mon	3	5 54·6	13 11	22m	4 54m
			11	20 a	5 3 a
Tu.	4	5 53·6	13 11	51m	5 18m
			11	48 a	5 33 a
Wed	5	5 52·6	13 0	2 a	6 2m
			—	6	2 a
Thr.	6 Maundy Thursday.	5 52·6	13 0	16m	6 11m
			0	57 a	6 34 a
Fri.	7 Good Friday.	5 51·6	14 0	46m	6 41m
			1	35 a	7 8 a

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"JUSTICE."—Such a letter could only be inserted with the signature of the writer.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

THE division which took place on Thursday night on Mr. Marriot's amendment is really the testing division on the Closure. The debate on the original motion is adjourned till Monday, it is true, but this is no doubt for the purpose of working off additional amendments proposed with a view to modify the rule, or more probably to obstruct it. The merits of the case were entirely raised by the amendment of the member for Brighton, and to all intents and purposes the question is decided. The proposal with which Mr. Marriot met Mr. Gladstone's resolution directly challenged the Closure. He moved "that no rules of procedure will be satisfactory to the House which confer the power of closing a debate upon a majority of the members." On this direct challenge the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 39. This majority is larger than was expected, according to Reuter's telegram. We rather anticipated that the Government majority, once assured, would be somewhat greater than a forecast would be likely to make it. There are always a good many ministerialists, when the Liberals are in power, ready to asseverate their independence of their party. If aught displeases them they will tell anybody who cares to listen to them that they mean to vote with the Opposition, but when the decisive moment arrives they very often either obey the pressure of the whip, or opportunely absent themselves. This was no doubt the case on Thursday. That no other decision can be expected than that given on Mr. Marriot's amendment is evidenced by the fact that no less than 597 members took part in the division. If sick members, pairs, the four tellers, the Speaker, and the dozen odd vacant seats be added, it will be seen that the House has exhausted its voting strength, and no other expression of opinion can be expected from it. Fifty-nine more members voted on Thursday than took part on the division on the Lords' Committee three weeks ago. If we examine the list on that occasion, the first impression we receive is that the defection of Liberals over the Closure is much less than we have been led to suppose. The Government mustered 303 votes against the Lords' Committee ; their opponents numbered 233, of whom eighteen were Home Rulers. The supporters of the Government on the Closure number 318, so that they have eighteen more votes than three weeks ago ; while the Opposition reduced their numbers by forty-four. But no less than twenty-three Home Rulers absented themselves from the division on the Lords' Committee, and of these four only, namely, the three in Kilmainham and Mr. T. P. O'Connor in America, would be unable to be present on Thursday. In addition to these, several members, such as Sir E. Watkin, the two Fitzwilliams, Mr. A. Bellingham, and the Marquis of Stafford, who are hardly to be classed as Liberals, were absent from the first division, and may be reckoned among the Conservatives now. Next, there are Radicals like Mr. Cowen and Mr. Peter Taylor, who have already declared against the Closure, and, lastly, Mr. Marriot, to be reckoned. There remain only seventeen votes to be accounted for. Some of these must have been made up by the Conservative whips from their own party. In favour of the Lords' Committee there voted 217 Conservatives. There were several absentees, among others four Irish Conservatives. Some of the seventeen must therefore be credited to the Conservatives, so that the margin for Liberal defections is very small indeed. Outside the doubtful ministerialists we have named, and Mr. Marriot and Mr. Taylor, there were probably not more than half-a-dozen Liberals voted against the Government, if even there were so many as that. But the majority of 39 shows that the Liberal party has voted practically solid for the Government. This was, in fact, the majority the Liberals had at the general election over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined. Since then the Government have lost several seats, and some more have been vacated on account of bribery, so that if we have to give them one or two moderate Home Rulers, like the Blennerhassets for example, they have still obtained a full measure of support from their own followers. Doubtless Mr. Gladstone is perfectly satisfied with his victory. His party have stood by him at a trying crisis, and he has received a substantial majority in the face of the strongest possible combination that could be made against him. The further opposition to the Closure will not be serious, and next week Mr. Gladstone will dismiss his followers to their Easter holiday with the knowledge that he has opened something like a new era in our Parliamentary history.

So it appears that the negotiations between the house of Rothschild and the India Office for the purchase of the Rajputana Railway are still in progress. Some taree weeks since we were informed on pretty good authority that the negotiations in question had fallen through, the Rothschilds having made the mistake of ignoring the Government of India, and addressing themselves too exclusively to the Home Government. Difficulties, as we mentioned at the time, were sure to spring up at the last moment in such a case, and as a matter of fact they did spring up. The Government of India saw objections which were understood to be fatal. Now, however, we learn on no less an authority than that of the Secretary of State for India himself that the pourparlers are still in progress. The noble Marquis adds that no decision will be taken without consulting the Government of India, whence it is evident that, so far at least, that Government is more or less a stranger to the negotiations. It will be consulted when the moment arrives for concluding the bargain,—that is in effect what the Marquis of Hartington says. We are very sorry to hear this. The Government of India should be the principal party to such a negotiation ; to consult it after the decision has been practically agreed upon between the India Office and the Messrs. Rothschild places the Viceroy and his advisers at a great disadvantage. Besides, as we have already pointed out, the policy of selling to a foreign house a paying railway which has been constructed by the Government of India at its own risk is radically unsound. The only thing that could reconcile the public to such a transaction in this case would be that the railway in becoming the property of private capitalists would be worked on business principles, so as to pay the biggest dividends obtainable. This of course could only be done by developing the traffic by every possible means. But the Government being the proprietors of the East Indian Railway was under the temptation to which it yielded—to discourage traffic on the Rajputana line, in order that the longer East Indian Railway might not experience the effects of competition. Sooner than see the port of Bombay deliberately handicapped against Calcutta in order that the grain traffic of the North-West might be driven to take the longest route to the sea, to the profit of the East Indian Railway, we were quite ready to acquiesce in the sale of the Rajputana line to the Rothschilds or any one else. Of two evils the country should accept the lesser. But since the project, as first broached, a new and much better arrangement for obviating the difficulty which had to be faced has been suggested. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has proposed to lease the Rajputana line from the Government, and work it as part of its own system. The economy of employing its own staff and of being able to regulate the through and the local traffic on both lines from one centre would in itself prove of great advantage, and facilitate a reduction of charges which in turn would largely augment traffic. The Government would lose nothing, for it would receive 4½ per cent. on its capital before the company received any profit, and of the surplus earnings the former would receive 80 per cent. the latter 20 only. The Government were, we believe, convinced of the advantages of this scheme, but it clogged its acceptance by a proposal that the B. B. and C. I. Company should construct an extension line across the Sutlej to a point near the Simla Ghauts. This the company was not prepared to undertake without a guarantee, which the Government was not willing to give. And there the matter rested. We think that in every point of view the proposal of the B. B. and C. I. Company is preferable to the plan of selling the railway to the Rothschilds. The Government would still retain possession of a paying line, the growing dividends of which would constitute a welcome addition to the treasury receipts, while the public of the North-West and of Western India would have the line in which it is most interested properly worked, instead of being sacrificed to the rival East Indian line. What will be gained by handing over the dividends of the Rajputana Railway to the Rothschilds ?

WITH reference to Sir A. C. Lyall's article on the evolution of deities, a correspondent informs us of a curious and pathetic rite which is being performed regularly at the tomb of General Jacob at Jacobabad, in Upper Scinde. Almost at any hour of the day natives may be seen placing lighted lamps on the tomb, offering up prayers, and going through the ceremonies of an ordinary *poojah*. The custom, he tells us, was first introduced by the men of the famous force which the General had founded ; and there exist the beginnings, at least, of a kind of religious fraternity the members of which regard the departed warrior as a patron spirit or deity. The worship, however, is not confined to Jacob's soldiers and their families : many of the lay populations in the city and cantonments of Jacobabad, and from the surrounding country, take part in it. Our readers are perhaps aware that similar honours are paid to the memory of John Nicholson : there is a fraternity of *Nikalsini* faqueers. A third instance of this kind of hero-worship is to be witnessed at the tomb of Raymond, at Hyderabad, in the Deccan ; and a fourth at the grave of Colonel Dixon, the regenerator of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. The special interest attaching to these cases lies in the fact that the objects of worship were all foreigners

GRAMS.

TION COMMISSION.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Commission held their 26th and y, and adjourned to the 1st closing the sitting the follow- proposed by Mr. Lee Warner, asily :—" That the Commission cord their sense of the courtesy, bility with which the duties of the meetings has been performed ." Mr. Hunter replied, reviewing c. During the next eight months the Committees will be engaged drawing al reports and taking the evidence of ses.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

M OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Eden leaves for England on the 24th e steamer Pekin, from Calcutta.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MARCH 31.

Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, one year's leave of absence from the , and Mr. Fryer, C. S., will officiate y Commissioner during Major Nisbet's

EUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

ouse of Commons last night negatived, by agains 226, the amendment brought for- Mr. W. T. Marriott, M. P. for Brighton, ing the proposal that the Closure shall be n a vote by a bare majority. After the the House agreed to adjourn the debate iginal motion until Monday next.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

Marquis of Hartington, replying to a ques- the House of Commons, denied that Messrs. hild had purchased the Rajputana Railway. ordship said that negotiations were proceed- but no decision will be taken without consult- the Indian Government.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.

Mr. Herbert, a magistrate in Kerry, has been t dead.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. ats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera 4-1/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102
3 per cent. Consols for account 101¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper 84
5 per cent. 101 9-16
5 per cent. French Rentes 117¼
Silver 52
Bank of England returns for the week ending Saturday show the following results :—
Notes ..... £23,000,000, Dec. £100,000
Bills discounted ..... £24,000,000, Inc. £1,600,000
Bullion ..... £24,100,000, Inc. £100,000
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45 per cent.
Arrivals—William Symington and Uppingham.

THE Government of India has instructed the Mint authorities to coin four-anna bits to the amount of Rs. 2,00,000.

DRAFTS of the Royal Artillery 2nd Royal Lancaster, 2nd East Yorkshire, 1st Rifle Brigade, and 2nd East Yorkshire Regiments are expected to arrive in Bombay from England on the 9th April.

THE Deputy Adjutant-Generalship at Head-Quarters, it is expected, will be vacant before the end of the year—in fact, about next October. There is much speculation as to who will be Colonel Gordon's successor ; it is, however, believed to lie between two colonels of the Staff Corps, neither whom have served on the Staff, but on different departments, the Adjutant and Quarter-master-Generalship.

IN consequence of the departure on leave of Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., Commandant of the Corps of Guides, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Campbell, 24th Punjaub Infantry, acts as Commandant ; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, officiates as 2nd in Command ; and Major R. C. Hutchison, 2nd Squadron Commander, officiates as Commandant of Cavalry.

A TELEGRAM from Agra, dated 29th March, to the Allahabad paper states :—Another accident has taken place at Shekoabad. The local train leaving Cawnpore at 8-30 p. m. on the 27th, reached Shekoabad at 4 a. m. on the 28th. The down train due a few minutes after, ran into the local train, the pointsman being asleep. Two carriages were smashed ; seven natives seriously, and about thirty slightly injured.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us :—I hear Commander Street has withdrawn his application for the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director of Indian Marine, as there is every probability of his being appointed to the post of Superintendent of Marine Surveys, on the retirement of Captain Dundas Taylor on the 30th June next.

SPECIAL telegrams to the *Asian* give the results of the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Grand National Steeple-chase. The former event was won by Count Lagrange's Poniet, with Mr. Crawfurd's Master Waller second and the same owner's Buchanan third. The great Aintree event was won by Seaman, Cyrus second, and Zoedone third.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* has a severe article on the retiring Legal Member. The *Patriot* thinks that if Mr. Whitley Stokes "had devoted himself to his work without fanaticism, and if he had, like his thoughtful and cautious predecessor, remained satisfied with putting into proper shape the legislation India really wanted, he would have been a useful member of Council, and the public would have appreciated his labours. But he was an ambitious man, and as such most anxious to leave his mark on the Indian Statute-book. In his anxiety to have his name connected with some important measures, he did not care to consider whether these measures were really necessary and whether they were suited to the circumstances of the country and the feelings, habits, and traditions of the people for whom they were intended. In drafting his Bills, he forgot that laws are not made for lawyers ; that they are not made merely to preserve symmetry and consistency in every part of the judicial edifice ; that laws are to be approved or condemned simply and solely according to the degree in which they promote or impede the interests of the whole of the community for which they are designed. Throughout his career as the head of the Indian Legislative Department he was a devout and enthusiastic worshipper of symmetry. His measures were so complex and intricate that they were the dread of the untrained judiciary of the country ; and what is worse, they were unsympathetic and destructive of the hard-marks of native society, for whose benefit they were designed."

THE Rev. Mr. Mackichan, of Bombay, was examined by the Education Commission at Calcutta on the 27th inst. Mr. Mackichan said that the opportunities he had of forming an opinion on Indian education were confined to the Presidency of Bombay, at which place he held the position of Principal of the Free Church Institution. He said that the Bombay Government were directing their attention to primary education, which was making fair progress. He believed the system as followed in Bombay to be a sound one. There were no indigenous schools in Bombay. The Government could depend only to a limited extent on private efforts for the furtherance of elementary instruction. He was of opinion that the management of schools could in certain places be entrusted to municipal bodies. He did not think the present system of supplying teachers to primary schools was a good one, and suggested the establishment of normal schools for the purpose. He was of opinion that if Government were to withdraw from the direct management of schools and colleges, no disastrous results would ensue, nor would the education imparted in public schools deteriorate. He did not think the educational system of Government was one of practical neutrality, nor that any instruction in and the principle of moral conduct were imparted at such institutions. In conclusion, the Revd. gentleman gave it as his decided opinion that the payment-by results system of grants-in-aid was most unsuitable, for the purposes at least of the Bombay Presidency.

THAT voting by ballot is not quite the same as open voting was strikingly shown the other day in Russia. It was proposed in a certain town council to increase the chief constable's salary, and all the members, 31 in number, voted for the proposal. It turned out, however, that the voting should have been secret, and upon the ballot being taken three appeared 17 negatives.

Our [illegible] public men are unfortunately open to [illegible] in many ways, but there is a pettiness [illegible] the little schemes of French deputies to [illegible] we have as yet nothing analogous. There is [illegible] indescribably small, for example, in the [illegible] to compel the French public to [illegible] to all members of the Chamber at a [illegible] price.

[illegible] have long hoped that one good effect of [illegible] the telegraph would be to discourage [illegible] the world would be so encouraged [illegible]

be paid for, men may be expected to use no more words than are necessary. But the hope was too sanguine. Here is a Roman correspondent who wants to tell us that General Lanza is dead, and does it after this cumbrous fashion :—" One of the great actors in the drama of the Italian revolution has to-day ended his earthly career." It is a wonder he did not "shuffle off this mortal coil."

"T. T." of *Truth* writes : It would appear that whenever a member of the Royal Family receives an English order, the cost of the "insignia" and the fees are paid by the nation. The Duke of Cambridge has been made a Knight of the Thistle. No one would grudge His Royal Highness his Thistle, but when it comes to the country having to pay about £500 for this weed being conferred upon him, it is a very different matter. I should, be glad to know why, if some gallant soldier or eminent statesman endowed with a small amount of this world's goods has to pay for fees and insignia when an order is bestowed upon him, the same rule is not applicable to members of the Royal Family. To my thinking, no one should be charged fees. The decoration itself probably costs about £3, and if any one likes to array himself in the special millinery that the possession of the Order entitles him to wear, he should pay for it himself.

THE visit of the Russian Admiral Aslanbegoff to the Australian colonies, with a fleet of four men-of-war, was productive of one or two rather unpleasant *contretemps* at the Victorian capital. At a regatta held in Hobson's Bay an international race was got up for the visitors, and a foul taking place during the race, the crews proceeded to indulge in a free fight, in which the Australians got decidedly the best of it. During the stay of the Russian Squadron, a Melbourne paper, the *Age*, published an amusing skit, purporting to be an interrupted despatch from the Admiral to the Russian Government. This so enraged the Admiral that he made a formal complaint to the Victorian Government, complaining of the article as a gross breach of hospitality. The fleet has now left Australian waters for Vladivostock.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, noticing that the efforts of the Mormon propagandists in London had been so far crowned with success that a party of converts was about to sail from England to the polygamous community established at Utah, remarks :—The question that should be asked is, whether it is fair to allow these Mormon emigration agents to induce English girls to cross the Atlantic to recruit the ranks of an organisation which the American Government regards as a deadly enemy to the Republic, without at least affording their unfortunate dupes an opportunity of knowing the facts about Salt Lake City from some other sources than the discourses of Mormon apostles ? The Government, perhaps, cannot do anything, although it can prosecute fraudulent emigration agents ; but cannot some of the societies for the protection of women see to it that the converts have an opportunity of knowing the truth about the peculiar Zion to which they are about to make so long a pilgrimage ?

THERE was a small controversy going on in the home papers with reference to a statement that Mr. Parnell had been subjected to a week's solitary confinement for infringing the gaol rules. This was denied by a London paper on Feb. 10, but the *Dublin Evening Mail* of the same date contradicted the contradiction, and said it was informed that Mr. Parnell did undergo a week's solitary confinement for offering half a sovereign to a warder to deliver a letter. The warder point blank refused, and reported the prisoner. Meanwhile Mr. Parnell managed to destroy the letter, to the great disappointment of the officials."

AN amusing incident resulting from a refusal to take the oath in a court of law is reported from Marseilles. In the course of a trial before the Civil Tribunal, one of the witnesses, presumably an atheist, declined to swear to his deposition. The judge forthwith inflicted a fine of 100f. when the recalcitrant witness, hastily raising his hand before the crucifix, exclaimed, "I swear ! I swear !" The judge, in consideration of this act of compliance, remitted the fine.

THE payment of a fixed salary to every Land League member of Parliament out of a national fund to be raised in Ireland for the purpose is talked of. A correspondent writes to *Public Opinion* : "The present condition of the Irish party in Parliament, its division into sections of opinion, and the frequent absence of a considerable proportion of the members of the extreme section from debates and divisions during the present session, has re-opened to the consideration of the leaders of the Land League and Nationalist organisations in Ireland the question of the payment of members. A plan has now been mooted to provide a fund for the payment of the members of the popular party who may be chosen at the next general election. It is suggested that each representative should receive the sum of £300 for a session's attendance in the House of Commons, and that the acceptance of the stipend should be compulsory, no matter what the social standing of the member may be. The followers of Mr. Parnell compute that they will be able to return at least 75 members to the House of Commons whenever a general election may take place. It is intended to contest at least 35 seats in the provinces of Leinster Munster, and Connaught, and nine in Ulster, and the scheme also embraces provisions for electoral expenses at the cost of £300 for each seat. It is proposed to raise the funds for defraying these expenses and for the payment of the members by the levy of a yearly rate of one shilling in the pound on householder . . . . . In case of deficiency it is proposed to ask the Land League so far to modify its constitution as to admit of the allocation of a sum not exceeding £20,000 to supplement the popular tribute. The subject is under the consideration of members of the Irish party, and it is confidently expected that by the close of the present session it will be completely matured."

THE German newspapers of all shades of opinion express indignation at General Skobeleff's speech at Warsaw. The *Vossische Zeitung* says : "Either the Czar agrees with General Skobeleff, or he is powerless against him, in spite of his being now in Russian territory. In either case, the peaceful assurances given by Prince Orloff in Berlin have no value."

SUBJOINED, in order of merit, are the names of the candidates for the Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House, February 20, 1882, and following days :—H. H. R. Charles, J. P. Barry, R. W. S. Lyons, W. A. Sykes, G. Duncan, A. V. Anderson, E. W. Reiley, J. Scott. Thirty-one candidates competed for eight appointments. Twenty-seven were reported qualified. Four retired from the examination.

A PORT LOUIS (Mauritius) newspaper says that on the 22nd Feb. Pandit Mahadev-Bhatt, a high-class Brahmin, and teacher at the Riche-en-eau Indian Vernacular school, lost his life whilst bravely endeavouring to save that of a little boy who had fallen into a well. "Mahadev was a person of most exemplary moral conduct, and of the strictest honesty and uprightness in all his dealings. His loss will be deeply deplored by all who knew him ; for such a life as his, in this colony, is of priceless value to the community to which he belonged."

THE following are the details of the pensions which have been awarded to the widow and children of the late Captain Browning, who was recently killed in attempting to board a slave dhow. Mrs. Browning receives £2400 bounty money, and a pension of £200 a year for life. Two sons each have £25 a year until they are 18 years of age, and four daughters each receive the same allowance until they marry or attain the age of 21. The eldest son, being over 18, is ineligible for a pension.

THE recently-published report of the liquidators of Overend Gurney, & Co is another strong proof, *says Truth* that a radical reform in our bankruptcy laws is urgently required. It appears that the debts were all paid by June, 1870. Nevertheless, the two liquidators have still been employed, although there was absolutely nothing to be done, except to garner in some stray assets. In the course of these twelve years these officials have received £26,370, and during the first three and a half years after the collapse of the company they received £20,000 ; and, in addition to these enormous sums, they appear to have charged £ 18,370 for the services of their clerks. "Wheresoever the body is, thither will the eagles be gathered together," and, of course, the lawyers were not behind, and their costs amounted to £46,600 ; so that the expenditure for this yet unfinished liquidation has exceeded £121,000.

THE first application of electricity to the propulsion of tramcars in England was made on Saturday, the 4th March, at the works of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, Leytonstone. The car employed was one which has already been tried in France. It is fitted with Faure accumulators under the seats, and connected to an electric motor beneath the car, acting by pinions on the wheels. The experiments were successful, and short runs were made along Union-road, to the surprise of the spectators, who could see no visible driving. The accumulators weighed 30 cwt., and were charged to yield 25 horse-power for an hour or 5 horse-power for five hours. Thus the car could have run with its passengers for half a day, allowing for loss of energy. The drawbacks are that the car and cells weigh so much—5 tons—and that the pinions make a disagreeable grinding noise, but this is of course only a mechanical defect. The experiments were undertaken by Mr. Radcliffe Ward on behalf of the Faure Accumulator Company, and the promoters hope to work the car at one-half the cost of horses, and also to drive cabs and omnibuses in a similar manner.

SEVERAL arrests have been made of persons supposed to be concerned in the theft of diamonds from the Harwich-garden post-office. Three men and two women, who had a quantity of diamonds in their possession, were arrested in Brussels. They are believed to include the *soi-disant* Colonel Gordon and his accomplices, who two months ago defrauded a jeweller to the amount of 246,000f. The "Colonel" represented himself as an American, selected jewellery, locked the articles up in a bag, tendered a cheque in payment, and on this being refused said he would cash it himself, and quitted the shop, apparently leaving the bag on the counter. His accomplice, by entering the shop during this conversation, and asking for some article, diverted the shopwoman's attention, and a bag full of rubbish was substituted. Both the men had left Paris before the fraud was discovered, but the wife or mistress of one of them remained and was watched by detectives. After a time she left for Brussels, but appeared to live alone ; at length she was off her guard and joined her confederates, and the whole gang were captured together. The suspected Hatton-garden thieves are styled, Fulton, Smith, and Watson. Fulton and Smith were taken at an hotel, after a desperate resistance, and Watson, calling to inquire for them, was also arrested. In the trunks of Smith and Fulton were found loose diamonds and jewellery to the value of £800. Upon Watson, *alias* Vanderstein, only one loose diamond was found, but a considerable sum of money.

CURIOUS SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent who wants to know where the account of a man sentenced by court-martial to be drawn asunder by tattoos can be found, will turn to "An historical account of the rise and progress of the Bengal Native Infantry," by Captain Williams, he will find it at pages 143-4 of the above work, which was published by John Murray in 1817. By the way, the name should be Captain *Carnac*, and not Carnac. The only officer of the latter name in the Bengal Army in 1772 was the well-known Major Carnac.

March 30. H.

"MEN AND EVENTS OF MY TIME IN INDIA."

SECOND NOTICE].

IN perusing Sir Richard Temple's narrative of the commercial crisis in Bombay, one cannot help observing considerable *bacune* here and there while not unfrequently a promising criticism leads up to a provoking non-sequitur. If we are disposed to feel disappointed at these peculiarities, it is only fair to remember that Sir Richard may not unnaturally shrink from dealing freely with sores which may still rankle among us, or with reputations whose owners may include some of his colleagues and friends. An historian, it is true, would have risen above such considerations, but then Sir Richard Temple is not an historian, and it is simply childish to denounce him, as has been done in some quarters, because he is not Gibbon, Macaulay, Froude, and Freeman rolled into one. After generally summarising the dawn of that stirring period of financial excitement when, as a popular saying had it, the cart-wheels were made of silver instead of iron and the bullocks shod with the same precious metal, the writer continues :—

"The effect upon the City of Bombay and all the vast interests connected with it was still more electrical. An enormous quantity of cotton having been exported while the prices were appreciating, and the price, great fortunes were rapidly made by many firms and individuals. Thus money was saved and accumulated much faster than safe or reasonable investments for it could be found. Then all sorts of unsafe and unreasonable investments were freely invented. The economic history of most commercial communities has shewn that when money in vast quantities seeks for, and fails to find, sound investment it will be wasted on a wholesale taste in the form of unwise and insane speculation. It was in such speculation that Bombay fell a victim at this time. Instances of a like kind are to be found in the annals of almost every commercial centre in the world, and a strong example was furnished by what now occurred at Bombay. Financial association formed for various purposes sprung up like mushrooms ; companies expanded with an inflation as that of bubbles ; projects blossomed only to decay. Not only were bona fide schemes put forth, but also schemes which originally had a sound foundation were pushed forward so unparalleled that they ended in becoming unsound and unjustifiable. Even those which were originally sound in themselves, the case of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, afforded a striking case. This was a scheme for reclaiming a large quantity of land from the sea. It proved ultimately to be in excess of the local needs ; but in the option in which it was so well framed that the Government had shares in it. This was before any economic disturbance had been anticipated. But under the circumstances of the time, the Bombay Government judiciously decided to dispose of its shares in order to become free from the project. The shares, on being sold by auction, brought extraordinarily high prices, and the proceeds were straightway invested by the company in a work of fresh reclamation, and one which, in point of utility, and which indeed for two years till the general crash came, the shares of the company were extraordinarily in value, and for some time the owner of land in Back Bay were wealthy beyond estimate. But the sums paid in open market for these shares were so high that no conceivable returns from the works could afford to the holders interest on the money they were thus paying. This being so, the ultimate holders must be losers. Even summary calculation shewed this. Nevertheless the public buying and selling of the shares went on. The collapse was only a question of time, and when it occurred the loss and distress was widespread. A portion of the project had been carried out and much land reclaimed ; the remaining works were stopped. Over the land thus reclaimed three runs now a railway and a road generally crowded with vehicles. Those who pass by little reflect, perhaps, that they are really riding or driving over the wreck of many fortunes.

"One reclamation company held its ground throughout the crisis, namely, 'The Elphinstone,' formed for reclaiming land along the foreshore of the harbour. Its property was afterwards transferred to Government, and has since been developed into a Port Trust.

"Of the enterprises then undertaken, some were well founded and honourably carried out. But many of the new schemes, suddenly launched and floated, proved to be nothing more than the fabric of a vision. Numbers were conceived, and their judgment blinded, their senses dazzled. The impetuosity of the hour could hardly be imagined by any save those witnessed such scenes there or elsewhere. The Europeans, accustomed to lead in all good ways, took but too often the lead in this folly also. The natives proved to be very apt followers, and once having given their thoughts to speculation, they became greater adepts in it than the Europeans. Numbers of them regarded speculating in the shares of these companies as a means of livelihood. When the day of retribution came they were often frank in their professions of repentance. One of them said to me : 'What madness it was for us to invest in land at such enormous cost from the sea in front of us, when we had plenty of land in the continent behind us.'"

Although, as Sir Richard very properly points out, the extravagance and losses in individual cases were enormous, still a vast amount of material wealth poured into the lap of Bombay. The people who first got the money arising out of the demand for Indian cotton consequent on the closing of the American ports landed it in Bombay, but as a general rule the money remained in the city and permanently enriched it. The ruin of individuals, however, and the bursting up of speculative enterprises, carried disaster to the commerce of the city, and by overthrowing many of the leaders of the commercial community struck the remainder with dismay, to the consequent paralysis of industry and labour. Speaking of this dark period, Sir Richard says :—

"The native merchants were as important as, and much more numerous than, the Europeans, and upon both alike had swift retribution descended. As is usual in disastrous times, recrimination and mutual reproach arose, and accusations of mercantile misconduct were bandied about. Happily the instances of misbehaviour on the part of Europeans, or on the part of natives of rank and position, were few ; but those of lesser education and position were drawn into the vortex of the speculation which verges upon gambling and leads to paths heaped with temptation to questionable actions. Soon the courts of justice became overloaded with suits, in which disgusted natives were figuring as defendants. At this time, a temporary vacancy occurring in the bench of the High Court, Sir Bartle Frere appointed the well-known Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a barrister-at-law, a member of the Bombay bar, to fill the post. Anstey passed severe orders in the numerous cases of mercantile misconduct wherein natives were concerned, and frequently made stringent comments on the manner in which morality had, in his opinion, been sacrificed. The native community took umbrage at these proceedings, and memorialised Sir Bartle Frere, praying that Anstey, after the expiration of the term for which he had temporarily been appointed, might not be reappointed to the bench. Frere, however, believing that Anstey was striving to do his judicial duty in circumstances which required a severe example, vindicated the proceedings which had been taken, and gave the moral weight of his authority in support of the judge.

"Amidst the crash of companies, firms, and individuals, all ruined, the failure of the Bank of Bombay was announced. The Government held shares in this bank and had directors sitting on the board of management ; there also the public funds needed for current expenses were deposited. The rule in this bank, as in the other banks in India with which the Government was connected, had been that notices should be given to withdraw any securities except those of the Government. But unfortunately by some recent legislation on a renewal to the bank's charter, some provisions had been inserted whereby the bank was empowered to make advances on certain kinds of securities other than those of the Government. In virtue of this power the bank had made advances to companies during the time of prosperity, on the security of their shares, to such an extent that when the companies became insolvent amidst the general ruin, the bank also failed. This failure was noticed with sharp animadversion by the public, especially by those who had become shareholders in the Bank on the faith of its being supervised by the Government. Indignation rose high against the Government Director (since deceased), who, as financial adviser of the Government in this matter, was specially bound to see that the bank steered clear of the threatening shoals. It was felt also that the Government itself could not be exempted from responsibility for not having more effectually watched and corrected the conduct of the Directors. Subsequently the grave affair became the subject of discussion in Parliament and was investigated by the commission which sat in England.

As might be expected [illegible]

[illegible] too ready to exult over the prostrate city. Calcutta in particular pointed a Pharisaical moral at the fate of her neighbour, a fate, be it said, by no means so disastrous as the panic at that time made out. Of this disposition the author takes note :—

"While Bombay for a while lay in sack-cloth, the public was but too ready to point its finger. Calcutta, it was said, proved wiser, avoiding these quick-sands or discountenancing speculation. The Bank of Bengal, too, being well managed, was a rock immovable, instead of falling like the Bombay bank together with the general ruin. The fact is that Calcutta, not being a great port for cotton, never was subjected to the same temptation as Bombay. It is true however that even if speculation had set in the Bank of Bengal would in truth have proved a safeguard. Nevertheless at Calcutta an affair had arisen, comparable in respect of sanguine enterprise with some of the affairs which occured at Bombay. The project was to found on the Multa river a second capital, at first to be the handmaid but ultimately the rival of Calcutta ; the Hughli was spurned as a river which had seen its day, and would be replaced by the Multa. The company was formed under the undoubtedly able auspices of Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, a German gentleman and member of a mercantile firm at Calcutta.

"The Government encouraged the plan, a short line of railway was made to the place, which was named Port Canning after the Governor-General. But the scheme, though conceived with much talent, was much in advance of any want really felt by the country ; therefore after a very few years the proceedings collapsed, the establishments were discharged, and the disused railway broken up."

Sir Richard Temple is at considerable pains to show how dexterously Sir Bartle Frere turned the temporary influx of wealth to the public advantage. We referred in our previous notice to the fact that during Sir Bartle Frere's governorship more hospitals, schools, and other public institutions were founded by private benevolence than at any other time, before or since. It was only natural, of course, that an outburst of benevolence should follow such an unlooked-for accession of cash as flowed into the pockets of Bombay merchants at that time. We quite believe the special abilities of Frere for stimulating the public spirit of the fortunate traders, and there is not a sentence in the book more charmingly *naif*, or more thoroughly characteristic of the writer, than the one in which Sir Richard describes this part of Frere's policy. "Sir Bartle Frere," says he, "was ready and earnest to encourage them in such munificence [that is, contributing largely 'towards objects of public usefulness and charity']. Indeed, there never was a Governor endowed with greater aptitude than he for inspiring natives with feelings of generosity and ambition for doing good in their generation." This is excellent in its way. The case could not have been more exquisite put. It was no doubt very convenient that a portion of the money floating about at this time should have been put to works of public usefulness ; but if it be true, as Sir Richard says, that those who drive along Queen's-road are driving "over the wreck of many fortunes," then it follows as a natural consequence that some of the public monuments of benefaction are built on fortunes which have since taken wings unto themselves and flown away. It was only the other day that one of these unfortunate benefactors, whose generosity was no doubt stimulated by the persuasiveness of Sir Bartle Frere, asked that a small balance remaining from a fund devoted by him to the erection of a well-known public monument might be handed over to him in the now cheerless days of his adversity. His request was refused, and there were some people inconsiderate enough to say that if the balance were to be given to anybody, it should go to his still unsatisfied creditors. Of the attitude of the Government towards the speculation mania, we need say no more than Sir Richard, that it was felt by many that it could not be exempted from responsibility."

Sir Richard devotes but one brief chapter to his career as Governor of Bombay, and a good deal of that is taken up with events outside the limits of the Presidency. The new Governor came to his post fresh from his Famine campaign. "At this time," he says, "the famine in the Bombay Presidency had been successfully encountered by Sir Philip Wodehouse. The work, he believed, had been well done :—

"The strong sense, steady judgment, and practical ability of Sir Philip Wodehouse had been well seconded by the Secretary, General now Sir Michael Kennedy of the Engineers. To sound professional knowledge Kennedy added a general aptitude for civil administrative affairs, and a disposition to cope resolutely and vigorously with emergencies. He continued to afford me the same aid which he had given to my predecessor until he was appointed to a high position in the Madras Presidency."

The author supplements his previous description of the Presidency by some additional accounts, some of which are connected with the famine ; but in a general way that of the Deccan is one of the best of Sir Richard's really very excellent descriptions. Some people, even those who try "return engineering causes, may differ from his political views regarding the Mahrattas, but no one will dispute the interest imparted to his narrative by his personal experience. When he was Foreign Secretary, he had seen many reports whereby it was manifest that these States had long remained in an unsettled and lawless condition. He now found, however, that the turbulence had been overcome and disorder composed ; that the chiefs lived in neighbourly amity, and combined in peaceful federation for preserving order from one end of the peninsula to the other. Amidst a good deal of personal reminiscence, which we will not here pass in review, but which is entwined with the records of Kathiawar, Sir Richard searches with his usual care the names which are to be "honourably associated" with the work :—

"My immediate predecessors, Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, had bestowed special attention to these native States. Among the Political Agents in the peninsula, Colonel Richard Hart deserves high praise, distinguished in civil duty besides this, and Mr. J. B. Peile, were conspicuous. The position of Kathiawar is a signal instance of what may be effected in native States by political management, firm and persevering, yet judicious and conciliatory."

In describing the public institutions of Bombay, he will equal good nature, distributes a large amount of credit among his contemporaries. Referring to the Council, which he says "was performing its duties with much efficiency in my time," Sir Richard makes the following personal observations :—

"The native members were zealous in representing the native feeling in the country, and prominent part in the debates (conducted in English) was taken by Vishwanath Narain Mandlik, already mentioned in Chapter XII., and he held much the same position as that ascribed in Chapter XVIII. to Kishto Pal in the Bengal Council, a position which a man exemplary in private life, and possessed great talent for public affairs ; he was a Concan Brahmin of that class which once was the mainspring of the Mahratta empire ; he enjoyed the confidence of his countrymen, and would have been together was one of the ablest natives I have ever known. Bechardas Ambaidas, though he usually gave silent votes, watched the proceedings with keen interest ; he was a Guzerati banker, of the old school indeed, but a friend of education and disposed to observe closely the effects of the new civilisation. There were two Parsi gentlemen in the Council, namely, Dosabhoy Framji, one of the most faithful, trustworthy, and experienced among the servants of Government ; and Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who had recently succeeded to his title, and was a man of excellent promise. Two of the Mahommadan members were, first, Muhammad Ali Roghe, a man of the new school, acute in perception, frank and outspoken in manner, acquainted with foreign countries, and disposed to criticise the British Government ; then Syud Idrus of Surat, a good example of the old school, courtly in language and manner, a man of proved fidelity, esteemed by me as one of the most loyal Muhammadans I ever met. Besides those who served in the Council, there were several eminent natives, namely, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai (already mentioned in Chapter XII); Balwant Rao Venaik Shastri, a loyal and enlightened man, a chief of rank in the Deccan, and the son of a father who lost his life in what was virtually the British cause ; Nanabhoy Haridas, a judicial officer of high character and ability, who was more than once appointed to act as a judge of the High Court ; Ambrara Pandurang, a medical practitioner, distinguished for the wise liberality of his views, who served for a year as Sheriff of Bombay ; Manockjee Cursetjee (previously noticed in Chapter XII.), who laudably persevered in his efforts for promoting female education ; and Nouroji Fardunji, a Municipal Commissioner, who became, as it were, a tribune of the city people."

Alluding to educational matters, Sir Richard believes "the University was answering fully the expectations with which it had been established." Of those more particularly connected with this branch he says :—

Mr. James Gibbs (member of the Bombay Government) and Mr. Raymond West (a Judge of the High Court) were successively Vice-Chancellors ; the Governor himself being the Chancellor, while Mr. Peterson was the learned and able Registrar. The Elphinstone College at Bombay was under the care of a distinguished Principal, Mr. William Wordsworth.

After referring to the colleges of Poona and Ahmedabad, he continues :—

"Much progress was made with the instruction in civil engineering and in science generally, under the able management of Dr. T. Cooke.

"The School of Art was for a time supervised by Major Charles Mant, R.E., during the absence of Mr. Griffith, an accomplished artist. Major Mant had a genius for architecture ; he designed many important structures in various parts of India, and completed some of them. His premature death caused a great loss to the public service.

"Several Medical Schools were established in the interior of the country—separate from the large Medical College at Bombay—many through the exertions of Dr. J. G. Hunter, the Surgeon-General, and Dr. T. Beatty ; both these gentlemen were ornaments of their profession, having zeal and benevolence commensurate with their learning and talents.

"The sanitary department was subjected to a severe strain owing to the plagues and epidemics already mentioned ; it was efficiently conducted by Mr. Lumsdaine, and then by Dr. Hewlett, a most meritorious officer, who rendered signal services in the relief of famine.

"In 1879 the Indian Famine Commission held sessions at Bombay. Colonel Richard Strachey was President ; among the members were Mr. James Caird (from England) and Mr. H. S. Cunningharm. The Bombay Presidency was represented in the Commisson by Mr. J. B. Peile and Mahadev Wasudev Barve, Minister of the Kolhapur State, a native gentleman of the highest character and attainments, indeed one of the best [illegible] I have ever [illegible]

[illegible] Men and Events of My Time in India. By Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., late Governor of Bombay. London : Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1882.

happily those relations were excellent. The Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, having formerly served as Advocate-General, had great experience regarding the needs and interests of the community, and applied his high attainments not only to the adjudication of complex and difficult causes, but also to the aid of the general administration.

"Bishop Mylne, besides supervising the ecclesiastical establishments in his See, laboured with signal success in the cause of missions to the heathen.

"The city of Bombay itself, with its vast and varied interests and its fast-growing importance, claimed constant attention. The police (under the able management of Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner) was a really efficient body and popular withal.

The Prince's Dock, coupled with the name of Thomas Ormiston, comes next under notice, the statue of the Prince of Wales and Sir Albert Sassoon, the Sailors' Home and Khunde Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, &c., &c. Sir Richard is always mindful of the press. In previous chapters he had acknowledged the ability of the Bengal papers and their conductors. He found the press in Bombay "strong in talent," and associates with it the names of Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. Grattan Geary. Summarising his labours in connection with the dispatch of sepoys to Malta, Sir Richard mentions the names of Sir Charles Stavely, the then Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Burrows, Major (now Brigadier-General) Hogg, and Lieut. Searle. In subsequent military questions he recognises the services of General Warre and Admirals Macdonald, Cockburn, and Gore Jones. Reading on we find :—

"The Volunteer movement made progress during these years. From among the servants of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company a strong and effective battalion was formed ; a lesser, though also an effective force, was embodied from among the employés of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. A new battalion, of considerable numbers and efficiency, was obtained from among the European community of Bombay.

"I cannot omit to mention with grateful regard the names of my colleagues in Council, James Gibbs (now a member of the Government of India), Lionel Ashburner, and Edward Ravenscroft. Among our Secretaries C. Gonne, J. B. Pelle, J. Nugent, and Colonel Macdonald, rendered as special assistance. It is truly said that in the mission of Indian provinces the Magistrates and Collectors are really the local governors. Among this important class of officers, the most notable of that day in the Bombay Presidency were G. Pedder, W. Propert, G. Norman, E. H. Percival, J. G. Moore, A. Macdonald, G. F. Sheppard, J. B. Richey. Nor can I forget to mention the good service of C. Pritchard, the Collector of Customs.

"I several times visited the Baroda State, and especially on the occasion of the young Gaekwar's marriage, and witnessed all the good work of Raja Sir Madhava Rao the Minister. The State was under the care of the Governor-General's Agent, Mr. Philip S. Melvill."

We will quote, before leaving this section of the book, a final extract of a descriptive character. The affairs arising out of the Afghan war had caused the Governor of Bombay to make several visits to Sind. "Generally," says Sir Richard, "the sea voyage was preferred ; once, however, I journeyed thither by the desert route, galloping along the sea-shore bestrewn with myriads of dead locusts, or jolting on a camel's back up and down the sandy billows, with heights and hollows alternating like the crest of waves and the trough of the ocean." His descriptions of Sind are remarkably graphic, whether relating to persons, places, or politics. We can do no more than give his remarks on the physical aspects of the country :—

"Nothing can be more hopelessly hideous than the ordinary landscape of Sind, the expanse of undulated soil interspersed with scrub, the lands desolated by inundations and covered with rank vegetation as with a ragged garment. For several months in the year even the canals are waterless, and look like extensive trenches. Kurrachee, the capital on the sea-coast, has one of the best climates in all British India, and with its harbour, its public buildings, its streets and municipal arrangements, is worthy of its position as a rising seaport. For the harbour work the public owes much to the labours of Mr. Price, the Engineer. But the heat of Upper Sind is truly terrific, exceeding that of the most torrid regions in the East. Nevertheless, the European officers who serve there love the province ; nowhere in the Empire is local attachment more intense than in Sind. Apparently alone in India, traversing the country from end to end, rolling down in mighty volume the drainage from Himalayan and trans-Himalayan regions, and bestowing at least a partial fertility upon its regions—affords the imagination of educated men. The tradition survives of Alexander and his matchless Macedonians ; the name of Nearchus, the navigator, is still a living memory. Every desert, too, has its oasis ; as the heat waxes, the verdure waxes. The mud-walled towns in far-off climes ; the dry canals begin to fill, and are shaded by groves and avenues in the midst of a dreary land. There is one great lake, many square miles in extent, once a sheet covered with aquatic plants, and skimmed by water-fowl, the air at times almost darkened by the circling flights of birds. The Indus is generally "liberet exultans" amidst alluvial deposits ; at one point only is its course confined between rocky banks. There the town of Sakkar on one bank, of Rori on the other, and the rocky island of Bokkar in mid-stream, make up one of the best pieces of river scenery in India. [illegible] along the foot of the Lakki cliffs, along the side of which the railway is carried."

Sir Richard sums up in three pages his journeys to Afghanistan, his share in the organisation of military affairs, his sights in Khelat and Kandahar, and the final winding up of his governorship. Even in this brief space he had room to chronicle the services of his subordinates and colleagues. Sir Robert Sandeman, Sir Robert Phayre, Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Colonel the Marquis de Bourbel, and Major Stirling Elvett-Carnac have their services appropriately acknowledged in a graceful farewell.

In a concluding notice we will review Sir Richard Temple's history of his career outside the Bombay Presidency.

A SHIP ENCAS

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE last of the "Letters to Eminent Persons" from "Kosmos," in the *World* is addressed to the Queen :—

MADAM,—One of those events which are happily rare in this country, but which, when they occur, elicit and test our devotion to the monarchical principle—a devotion which is not the less real because it is often latent—marked the closing days of last week. Your Majesty has already received the fervent congratulations of your subjects, irrespective of political feeling or social rank, on this your seventh escape, in a reign that only lacks five years of complete half a century, from the bullet of the assassin. To these felicitations there is another to which I may respectfully venture to add. Let me congratulate my Sovereign not only on the preservation of the most illustrious and precious life in the realm, but on the spontaneous, profound, and absolutely unbroken expressions of gratitude at the failure of McLean's attempt. The great democratic constituencies of the north have vied with the sedate *bourgeoisies* of southern England in denouncing the infamy of the outrage. The deed, that the depraved imagination of a half-famished idiot conceived, his hand refused to execute. A power over which he had no control interposed itself between his Sovereign and him, shook his aim, and paralysed his nerve. Such, during the last three centuries, has always been the Nemesis that has frustrated the design of British regicides. If it were not for our misgivings as to the effect which the shock may produce upon your Majesty's health—temporarily enfeebled by excessive anxiety for the national weal—there might be little to regret in the opportunity that has presented itself of showing the unanimous vehemence with which public opinion resents and reprobates the dastardly assault. It is no mere commonplace to say that the English language cannot convey a full idea of the horror that thrilled Great Britain, and that Greater Britain which lies beyond the seas, on Thursday and Friday last. There was not a daily newspaper in the three kingdoms on the following morning that did not attempt to shape into words the solemn sentiments which possessed the community. With the subject-matter and the general tone of these compositions it would be impossible, and, were it possible, it would be ungrateful and ungracious, to find fault. Their imperfections arose not from the incomplete sympathy of the writers, but from the inadequacy of our vocabulary to clothe those emotions in fitting terms. Fresh phrases ought to be coined to indicate feelings that are, thank God ! altogether beyond the scope of our ordinary experience.

Happy the monarch whom Providence protects from so deadly and atrocious an enterprise ! Thrice happy the monarch who is not only secure in celestial custody, but who receives a new illustration that, between herself and any movement hostile to her life and to her throne, there stands the adamantine barrier of the affections and the convictions of the people over whom she reigns ! Your Majesty has already proved now the brunt of a tremendous time. Eleven years after your accession, the whirlwind of revolution swept over the whole of the Western world. Ancient dynasties perished in a night. Kings and presidents were hurried into exile. It seemed as if a new order of things, in which there would be no place for crowned head, was about to be established. Naturally there were those in this country who trembled for the fate of the young Queen who were the inheritors of the Plantagenet. These alarms were needless ; the hurricane which destroyed other Royal houses had no power to touch yours ; it raged about you, but its fury, however fierce, was harmless. It only caused the roots of the English monarchy to strike down more deeply into the hearts of the English people. It bestowed upon you the proud boast that at an hour when there was scarcely a European monarchy which was not destroyed or shaken to its foundations, you alone did not totter, and presented to civilised mankind the splendid spectacle of Royal stability in a world in which nothing else seemed stable. It is forty-two years ago since the half-crazy pot-boy Oxford discharged his pistol at your carriage, as you were driving up Constitution-hill. On six occasions since then has your life been sought for not one of these occasions has the outrage been the organised issue of a political agitation ; on each the responsibility of the guilt has ended where it began, with an individual. What is the sequel we witness now ? You are more beloved and respected by your subjects than ever, and those attempts that you have centred upon yourself are so extensively understood and correctly interpreted, that by those who theoretically advocate a Republic in preference to a Monarchy, it is perceived that any movement hostile to the throne would be a step against national sentiment, and a mistake in political tactics. Madam, in these days it is unhappily no distinction for the life of a sovereign to be sought by the revolver or the poniard. There is not a crowned head in Europe which can boast immunity from such an experience ; but it is a distinction, a distinction reserved for you, that this outrages have left the Royal personage not only unscathed, but fortified by fresh guarantees of popular affection.

If the crime of McLean did not so appal the imagination, I might describe it as essentially vulgar, contemptible, and mean. This sanguinary poltroon belongs to an essentially common place type. He was the slave of a morbid and malignant thirst for notoriety. For some reason or other his existence had been a blunder. As is frequently the case, his disgust with himself had been transformed by the madness of a moment into a criminal rage against others. In the present day there is no vice more common or detestable than that of detraction ; and I fear that, as time goes on, and our civilisation becomes more complex, it is a vice not likely to abolish, but one which can alone be dealt with by the strong arm of the law. Let us look facts in the face ; let me say at once, and let me ask my readers to admit, that human nature, in the aggregate, is not good. Its basis is Baseness is not the exception, but the rule ; and the instinct of fallen humanity is to drag down men and women from the pedestal that the more fortunate of their number may occupy to their own own level. In ordinary cases the indulgence of this propensity does not lead quite so far as murder, or as the attempt to murder. Those who are the slaves of the detestable passion are content with systematic calumny, with secret stabbing. They stab characters instead of breasts ; they assassinate not with the stiletto but with the lie ; they trample upon reputations instead of upon bleeding bodies. No one can escape the results of their cowardly rancour ; the more illustrious the object of their onslaughts, the keener the pleasure the experience in associating their names with them. What in the case of others has been the wanton exhibition of envious detraction, has been awarded, in the case of your Majesty, into a futile effort to slay.

Not only has your existence, public and private, been blameless and exemplary—a model to all who may follow you in England, and to Constitutional sovereigns in every other part of the world—but you symbolise in your own person the dignity and the virtues of English life. Of your Majesty's vast experience of affairs, your sagacity, your insight, your indefatigable industry, I need say nothing. You are the supreme visible head of the existing social order. You are not only a hereditary Sovereign, but your presence on the Throne forcibly reminds all its enemies that this social order is maintained. At every age in the world's history there have been, as there will be, rebels against that solemn law of individual responsibility and of reciprocal duty on which society is based. Now and again the impotence and desperation of their hatred impel them to strike a blow, which is certain to be ineffectual, but which is not on that account the less mischievous and malignant. In other countries these impulses of morose and ill-conditioned discontent—the frantic outbursts of an overweening egotism—assume a political form, or are coloured by political sentiment. Hence we have Socialism in Germany and Nihilism in the Empire of the Czar. But this sort of thing is only possible in a country where gross political abuses prevail, and where it is possible to connect them with the autocratic action of the sovereign. Monarchical institutions and political abuses do not exist in England ; therefore political conspiracies are absent. But the moral poisons are at work. Human nature is not better in England than in Russia, and it is inevitable that it should seek periodical occasions for gratifying its innate viciousness. To the immense mass of your subjects your Majesty personifies the reign of law, order, decency, justice and liberty ; but since amongst your subjects there are men who are the enemies of the human race, there are also men who are the enemies of these ideas. By their hatred of, and by the virulence of their opposition to what is good, they gratify their own innate wickedness, and they indemnify themselves in a certain manner for a consciousness of demerit and disappointment. They are the failures of our social system ; they seek to avenge themselves for their failure by outrages like that which McLean committed at Windsor last week.

In the foregoing remarks I shall have conveyed some idea of the position which your Majesty occupies in the eyes of the English people. Of such a position homage and devotion are the inseparable accidents. On your political supremacy as the head of the State it is superfluous to dwell. You ought not to be identified in the popular mind with one Government more than with another. You are the constitutional representative of Government itself. You are above and beyond faction of every shape ; and when that combination of [illegible] which is known as a political party [illegible] and forms an Administration [illegible] retired, not that it shall stay in [illegible] shall maintain the interests of the country abroad, and protection [illegible] home. It is enough to speak of your duties now. There is no [illegible] where its obligation is so common to England. It is only since your accession to the Throne that even we in Ireland have had the full fruition of peace and [illegible] which Tacitus congratulating witnessed under the beneficent [illegible] of Trajan, but of which he knew less [illegible] than the humblest mechanic in the [illegible] of the British Empire. I cannot [illegible] jesty a worthless compliment—and I [illegible] anguage equally insincere and ridiculous [illegible]—of saying that you have been personally instrumental in establishing these [illegible] midst. What I do say is, that it is [illegible] ve good fortune to be associated [illegible] unfettered development. Your [illegible] terity as that of the Sovereign [illegible] essed not only the greatest [illegible] has ever achieved, but, what [illegible] the transformation of [illegible] remnants of social [illegible] to a Government that [illegible], and efficient which [illegible] ventional panegyric. [illegible] There are [illegible] human [illegible] sts of [illegible]

[illegible] The natives are too fond, as a rule, of aimlessly blazing away ; we expended during the night more than [illegible] eighteen hundred rounds of ammunition ; and the [illegible] mango trees suffered severely.

[illegible] in the end, I think, the great majority of these freebooters, numbering as far as could be ascertained nearly one hundred, were accounted for ; assuming for their being unacquainted with the country, and the death of their guides and some of their leaders, when once routed and [illegible] of their mind [illegible] at large. Just the [illegible] of our soldiers [illegible] to make up for not having helped us during the night, showed the greatest possible alacrity [illegible]

CIVIL LIFE IN INDIA FORTY YEARS SINCE.

THE old idea of the Indian civilian was, that he was sent out as a writer, as he used to be called to manage John Company's business, look after his trade, and keep his accounts. While all the fighting and distinction arising from it were left to the cadet, he was supposed to lead a quiet, uninteresting money-making life for a quarter of a century or more, and then return to his native land, with no fever, some calico shirts, and a very short temper, to be the magnate of some rural community or one of the old fogeys of his Club in Hanover Square ; and the names by which the different grades in the Civil Service (writer, factor, junior and senior merchant), were formerly designated, helped to give colour to this notion.

The mutiny disabused people's minds somewhat of this idea ; and many a civilian, at that stirring time, had to throw down his pen and grasp the sword, and fight for very life ; and, it he escaped the murderous attack of the rebel army, shared with his brother-soldier the honours of the Victoria Cross, and similar distinctions awarded to valour ; and on the roll of fame may be found the name of many a man in civil employ who gained lasting honour at that awful crisis.

Before this time, however, men in low isolated encounters with rebels or freebooters had fallen to the lot of civilian in different parts of India, though it was not then the fashion to paint them in such glowing colours, or chronicle them on the roll of fame. One such happened to me in the early part of my service ; and as it is a good instance in point, it may not be uninteresting if I tell the story now, though so long a time has elapsed since it occurred.

More than forty years ago I was appointed to a district on the western coast of India—my headquarters being at a small place some sixty miles south of the head station—where I had a house or bungalow (it had no upper story) standing by the seashore, on a small peninsula of rising ground surrounded on three sides by the sea, and at a short distance from the town which was the residence of the native civil and criminal officer of the district.

I had only taken up my appointment three or four days, and had scarcely had time to settle my wife and family in our house, when our dreams of a sweet idyllic home, among all that looked calm and peaceful, were destined to be rudely disturbed, and in a sudden and unexpected manner of hostile aruns awoke us from our fancied security.

The house which we occupied contained, besides the rooms allotted to me as a private residence, the Government offices, which were in front, and for the receipt of the revenue ; and a considerable sum of money was necessarily kept there for defraying the expenses attending the civil and criminal administration of the district and other incidental charges ; and it was duly guarded by a *havildar*, or native sergeant, and twelve sepoys, furnished by a regiment of native infantry from the nearest military cantonment. We had with us besides these, the personal native attendants (servants and attendants) allowed to me as a civil servant in public employ, a few others belonging to the office, and our own personal servants. We, ourselves, were the only Europeans in the place.

I was a heavy sleeper, and on the morning I was awoke from my sleep by a man rushing into the bed-room, and shouting out, "*Sahib, Sahib, budmaitta aya !*" (a gang of robbers or insurgents have come) I jumped out at once, but before I reached the door I heard the sharp report of firearms, and on getting outside I saw our guard under arms, and, as far as the uncertain light would admit of my examination just set, the greater part of them mere crouching under a low wall which ran along the narrow neck of our little peninsula. Most fortunately for us, they had quarrelled with some men on guard at the Government offices, and their fire was not in somehow or other into the room ; and to effect this, if possible, we laid hold of an old scaffolding pole, that had been left in the verandah of the building when some repairs had been made, and getting five or six men on either side, we rushed into the door, and, after several blows, succeeded in bursting it from its hinges, when the joyful sight—there were the boxes in one corner, on the floor. To break them open was the work of an instant, and in another moment our men were again armed and able to continue the fight ; and though the enemy made several very determined rushes during the night, and seemed at one time on the point of storming our position, by God's mercy we succeeded in keeping them at bay till morning dawned about six, when they abandoned the attack, and made off, leaving sixteen dead and twenty-five severely wounded, on the ground.

No sooner was the fight over than the native district officer, whose house was as I said in the town, joined me with a number of persons belonging to the police, and the pursuit began, and before night had succeeded in capturing more than eighty of the gang ; who proved, most of them to be disbanded soldiery from a neighbouring native State, who, having lost their means of livelihood, appear to have thought they might make a dash at the treasure in the Government Treasury. I never got money before anything could be done for its defence.

But our work was not done when the fight was over. We had to bury the dead, attend to the wounded, feed and guard the prisoners, who already far out-numbered our small band. As soon as these necessary duties had been set on foot, I sent off a messenger to the nearest military post, some twenty miles off or more, to ask for immediate succour both in men and medicines for the use of the wounded. But I was greatly disconcerted, when on asking what sort of a road had to be traversed, the man held up his hand, with all his fingers spread out erect, saying it was just like that—no sooner down one steep hill than up another ; and that no reinforcements could reach us before midnight at earliest ; for it must be remembered, we had no railroads or steamers available in those days, and telegraphs were not known ; besides which troops had to march with bag and baggage, as there were no means of accommodating them by the way.

Meanwhile rumours came in every moment of a fresh attack and an attempted rescue of the prisoners ; we seemed in an awkward dilemma. But the natives are quick in an emergency like this ; they soon felled four or five of the tallest cocoa-nut trees, cut holes through them about a foot long and the same distance apart ; and after giving our prisoners a good meal, by nightfall we had them all on their backs, their arms pinioned, and their feet thrust through the holes, with a peg of wood driven in between them to prevent their drawing them out again ; and they were thus secured in

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After an hour in this manner defending our position for what seemed two hours (I believe it was not so much, nearly, but it was difficult to take exact account of time), what I dreaded, came to pass, and the *havildar* of the guard, coming close to me, hissed into my ear, "our ammunition is nearly expended !" At this terrible moment, while casting about and anxiously enquiring for some means of prolonging our defence, though in some despair of finding any, one of the men belonging to the office told me that he had some recollection of some boxes of ammunition having been sent down to the place a year or two since, when some disturbances were apprehended in the neighbourhood. He did not know, he added, whether, as they were not then wanted, they had been sent back or no, but if not, they might be thought have been put into the Treasury for safe custody. I rushed at once for the place, only to find it securely locked and barred, so as to hold out little hope of our being able to force it ; and the key was unfortunately kept by the district officer in the town. However, one thing to be done was, of course, to force in somehow or other into the room ; and to effect this, if possible, we laid hold of an old scaffolding pole, that had been left in the verandah of the building when some repairs had been made, and getting five or six men on either side, we rushed into the door, and, after several blows, succeeded in bursting it from its hinges, when the joyful sight—there were the boxes in one corner, on the floor. To break them open was the work of an instant, and in another moment our men were again armed and able to continue the fight ; and though the enemy made several very determined rushes during the night, and seemed at one time on the point of storming our position, by God's mercy we succeeded in keeping them at bay till morning dawned about six, when they abandoned the attack, and made off, leaving sixteen dead and twenty-five severely wounded, on the ground.

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"I can assure you on the best authority that Skobeleff made his speech to the Servian students not only without any instruction from the Government, but in no way representing his official position as a general of the suite of his Majesty. There is no question of any complication with Servia, the Russian army would never allow a general being in active service to make such speeches in which war is openly declared against a nation which remains in peace with his country. In Paris Skobeleff appeared as a private individual, a Russian subject, and delivered a speech for which his Government could not be held responsible, any more than it could be held responsible for any speech made by a Russian subject in Paris. Skobeleff is now travelling abroad for his own pleasure only. No doubt the higher the position of the speaker the more his words should be weighed by him before pronouncing them in public.

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"It is true that two war ships in the Caspian Sea have been named Skobeleff and Geok Tepe, which is quite natural considering the campaigns of the General in Central Asia ; but it would be wrong to conclude from this that the Government approves of the provoking speeches of Skobeleff. Allow me to assure you in the most earnest and positive manner, that Skobeleff's speech will not change the most friendly relations which exist between the Governments of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The official *communiqué* of Feb. 21 is the best proof of the decision of the Government.—Yours faithfully, F. MARTENS, Professor at the University, St. Petersburg."

VICTOR HUGO'S REPLY.

A *Central News* telegram from St. Petersburg states :—

By order of the Czar, the 20 persons sentenced at the Trigonia trial will be allowed until the 27th of March to appeal against their sentence, and at the expiry of that time the sentences will be submitted to the Emperor for his definitive sanction. There is, however no reason to doubt that in any case the capital sentences will not be carried out.

The Czar has directed the Commission of Inquiry respecting political exiles to accelerate its labours, with the result that its task is expected to be finished in May next, instead of October. It is understood that its report will be the means of recalling some 90 per cent. of the persons at present exiled for administrative reasons.

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE Army Estimates for 1882-83 show an actual reduction of £553,000, upon those for the financial year which is now drawing to a conclusion. The reduction of the number of the Regular Forces is little more than nominal, the total numbers proposed to be voted next year being 132,005, as against 134,090, or a decrease of 1,155 individuals. There is a slight increase in the strength of the Staff, and the diminution of the regimental establishments is 1,388, or 124,782 as compared with 126,060. This decrease is not in the troops employed, but the establishments arises mainly from the reduction of 850 men added by the revised estimate of 1881-82, and by the reduction of officers in the Cavalry and Infantry. The reduction will amount to three officers in the Household Cavalry, 23 in the Cavalry of the Line, 25 in the Foot Guards, 375 in the Infantry of the Line, and eight in the West India Regiments, making a total decrease of 434, against which there will be an increase of 44 in the Royal Horse Artillery, 18 in the Royal Artillery, and 40 in the Royal Engineers, or 60 altogether, the net decrease being 374. It is proposed to maintain 72 battalions of Infantry of the Line at home, 19 in the colonies, and 50 in India. The 19 battalions in the colonies will, as last year, number 800 rank and file each. Those at home will be classified in point of strength according to their position on the roster for foreign service, the battalions on the list will have 450 rank and file each, the seven standing next will muster 500 each, the four next 550 each. Of the remaining 24 battalions —namely, those who would be the first to go upon service—the first dozen are to be maintained at a strength of 950 rank and file, the next four at 850, the third batch of four at 750, and the fourth at 650 each. The Royal Horse Artillery will be increased by two service batteries and reduced by one depot battery. This addition is consequent upon the reduction of several batteries upon the Indian establishment. There will be three additional service batteries of garrison artillery and six additional depot batteries to replace the depot batteries of field artillery which will be abolished. These depot batteries will supply both field and garrison brigades with recruits. These may be said to be the only changes proposed affecting our numerical strength.

The financial decrease is more than accounted for by the cessation of special expenditure in South Africa, which amounts to £1,000,000, while there is an apparent decrease of £368,000 under the head of extra receipts taken in aid of votes. On the other hand, there are increases of £237,000 for seven days' and gratuities, £15,000 for the pay of non-commissioned officers, and £10,000 for Militia charges, £22,000 for capitation grant and camp allowance to Volunteers, and £10,000 for the Army Reserve, are due to the progressive numerical increase of these respective forces. The autumn military manœuvres are put down at £20,000, and the movement of troops in Ireland at £15,000. The variations general are of a purely incidental character and indicate no changes of moment in connexion with organization or change of establishment. The late retrenchment pension being granted them, and pecuniary rewards were given to those who had done any good service during the attack. But I cannot help thinking that what I have narrated had happened in the present day, when such deeds are more amply recognised, some of those who held out so well, all through that fearful night, might not have been thought unworthy of a wider and more coveted distinction. Our assailants were in due course tried by our criminal courts ; a few of the leading men were hanged, and the rest transported.

One circumstance I must not omit to mention ; it was quite by accident, if I may so call it, that I was not from home when the attack was made. I had started in the morning to visit a village at some distance, to see what could be done about the embankment of a large tank, which had given way, where I should probably have been detained for a few days ; but finding the road very bad, and the sun getting very hot, I had turned back, and put off my departure till an earlier hour the following morning. It is, I think, open to doubt whether our gallant little band, unsupported as they would have been, had I gone on, by the presence and countenance of any European officer, could have maintained their ground with fortitude of defence to the end, under all the difficulties and dangers attendant on it.

One other incident may, I think, be mentioned : one of the ringleaders, a powerful fellow, was cut to piece when he fell into the hands of these wretches I sent off at once (as no time was to be lost, and we had then no medical or surgical aid available, save of such rude kind as the native bazar could supply) [illegible] as well as we could, with sheets and bandages, in a small native boat, the wind being quite fair, to the nearest place on the coast where the attention he so urgently wanted could be obtained ; and I had little hope of saving his life, as he seemed bleeding to death from the terrible injuries he had received. Some months afterwards, a man with a shambling, uncertain gait, and who made a very awkward military salute, stopped me in my walks, and was, from the poor fellow, so nearly killed, whom you sent off to be healed after [illegible] at this place. I was a long time in hospital, and am now perfectly sound. Having been declared unfit for further service owing to my severe wounds ; but to *you, Sahib*, I owe my life." I felt that I, too, had not missed my reward.

AN OLD CIVILIAN.

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ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

ONE fact in the Navy programme has been allowed to leak out. Another monster ironclad is to be built. She will, it appears, be even more powerful than the Inflexible : combining a high rate of speed with a great thickness of armour-plating. Moreover, she will be armed with four of the new 74-ton breech-loading guns. The paragraph which announces this further informs us that this new ironclad will be "armed differently from anything in our own or any foreign navy." This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but before we propound any opinion upon the new departure we should like to know what else is contained in the Navy programme. A vessel of this size and armament will cost about a million sterling, and will occupy six or seven years, at the least, in building. It is to be hoped that this will not meet the present wants of the Navy. We fear that if such a monster is to be built it will stand in the way of far more urgent needs being supplied. Let us suppose, for instance, that this sum of money were spent in the construction of a fleet of fast cruisers, of which we are so much in want. Would not a sufficient number of these vessels be procurable for this sum ? Would not a sufficient money be voted to meet the requirements for this vessel, and to bring up our deficient average to its normal condition. What we want are ships now, and as soon as they can be had, and not the prospect of one or two monsters in six or seven years' time. Mr. Trevelyan laid much stress upon that need in his last speech on the Navy Estimates, and we trust that he is still alive to the same urgency. We do not forget that the last monster last year if the House of Commons and the Press had not opposed the proposal. Instead of laying down a monster which would cost a million to build, two ships were wisely changed into cruisers and arranged for two smaller ironclads instead. We trust that the same wisdom still prevails at Whitehall and that whatever programme for the possession on monsters seven years hence may be now in preparation the requirements of the next year or two will not be lost sight of.—*Broad Arrow.*

MR. PHIL ROBINSON'S NEW BOOK.*

Most of us, probably—in Europe at all events—feel instinctively that the barrier which separates us, as to our thoughts, views, and feelings, from the animal world is very substantial. Yet it is fascinating, when the hand of Fancy lifts the veil, to disregard the sobrieties of preacher and philosopher, and to pass beyond under such guidance as that of our author. For there is very witty and ingenious fooling, with something more, in the book, which is, besides, a work of pure imagination, unmarred by any morbid, inartistic attempt at teaching or moral, although one which, if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is wise, it will circulate gratis. Thus, as to dog shows, the author argues convincingly that even from a human, and much more from a canine, point of view there is a sense of unfitness and humiliation about them which does not attach to an exhibition of babies or of barmaids ; and although the author does not write "for our instruction," he raises at least one large and curious question with which his experience does not allow him (a liar), viz., the relation of man with the animal world when his faith, as in the case of the Hindoo, teaches him that there is no break in the chain of psychical or spiritual continuity between him and the brute. There are peculiar inconveniences in the toleration not only of the peccadilloes of pilfering monkeys and birds, but of plagues of rats and man-eating tigers ; but this fountain of superstitious tenderness and sympathy cannot be tapped to no purpose, to diffuse even in imagination, of extending our sympathies beyond—at the furthest—the lower vertebrates ; both this is, no doubt, a narrow view of the subject.

The picture drawn from Indian life of the monkey family, young and old, performing their toilet in the village tree, and coming down for breakfast, and in fact spending their day among their human kinsfolk, is very pleasant and amusing. The "Monkey-folk" generally is of course an attractive theme to such an essayist, and he treats them comprehensively, beginning with their ancient descent as the allies of the gods under Hanuman, and coming down to a careful study of their habits and eccentricities at the Zoo. This observant study is, he says, not all on one side.

"We cannot help thinking about their antecedents to feel misgivings as to relationship, but do you really suppose that these creatures with the thoughtful eyes think nothing ? They look at you quite as keenly as you at them, whenever you happen to turn your head aside, and frequently surprise them in their scrutiny they shift their glance at once with affected indifference but extraordinary rapidity, and subside into a studied carelessness, the perfection of acting, it is true, but nevertheless so palpably assumed that it fills you with uncanny suspicions. Again and again the experiment may be tried, and every time with the same result : the swift withdrawal of the furtive searching gaze and the utter confusion of the accused—but sinister complicency . . . Now follow the direction of that other monkey's eyes. It is watching a nursemaid with a fractious child, and is just as interested as you were a minute ago in the procedure of the grivet and the little capuchin—and with just as much reason. The nurse has thrown the squalling infant down on its back, and is apparently about to murder it with a bottle, but very soon a genial sense of balm steals over the boisterous scene, and the turbulent baby is soothed into dreamy contentment. The monkey looks on much gratified, and when the nursemaid gets up, carrying the child, begins to soliloquize upon the amusing obstinacy of human beings in carrying their young in such a preposterous fashion : "Why, my good woman, do you not put the baby on your back, and let it curl its tail round your waist, and put its arms round your neck ? or, when it goes to sleep, why in the name of conscience do you not let it lie where it is ? If the baby has half the sense of a monkey of that age it will find its way home when it wakes up ; and even if it should not, what does it matter ? There must be plenty of native food oranges growing about outside, to judge from the quantity that come in here, and the young one would do well enough in the trees for a night."

In stating that a monkey never occurs as an heraldic emblem, the author forgets the supporters and crest of the Fitzgeralds, Dukes of Leinster, with the legend "Crom a boo" ; and it occurs in other instances of old standing both in England and Scotland.

The author satirizes, not without reason, the ignorance displayed by most of the poets in their

THE ADMISSION OF ATHEISTS TO PARLIAMENT.

LORD REDESDALE'S Bill "To make Provision to Exclude Atheists from taking part in Legislation for this Country" was as follows :—"Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made against Atheists taking part in the legislation for this country, be it, therefore, enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows :—1. From and after the passing of this Act every peer and every person elected to the House of Commons, on taking his seat in Parliament, shall, before making the oath of allegiance or affirming the same in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, make and subscribe, in lieu of the last quarter all the "voluntary elements," which exposure so lively a sympathy for the sufferings of their South-Slavonian brethren on the Adriatic, will feed